THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FIGHTING COMMENCED.

Prussia Formally Declares War.

PRUSSIANS ENTER SAXONY

Engagement Near Frankfort.

ONE REGIMENT OF HESSIANS ALMOST ANNIHILATED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

The Austrian Army Hourly Expected in Saxony.

RUSSIA WILL KEEP FRANCE IN CHECK

Italian Government Declares War Against Austria.

The Reform Bill in the British House of Commons.

DEFEAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION BY ELEVEN MAJORITY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived at this port this morning. The steamers *Aleppo*, and *City of Cork* have arrived out. The steamer *Ericsson* will not sail from Southampton on the 23d, in consequence of the continental war.

In the House of Commons, on June 18, Mr. Cardwell laid upon the table the report of the Jamaica Commission.

The debate on the Reform bill was continued. The House divided on Lord Dunkellen's amendment, substituting a ratable value for a clear yearly value. The amendment was carried against the Government by 11 votes—viz., 315 yes to 304 noes.

The *Great Eastern* will leave the Medway with the new cable on the 30th of June. The laying of the cable will commence on July 8.

THE GERMAN WAR.

The Prussians entered Saxony on the 15th, in addition to the invasion across the eastern and western frontiers.

The King of Prussia issued a proclamation to his faithful people, in which he relies upon their loyal co-operation.

The King had left Dresden to join the army, accompanied by Baron Buest.

The entry of the Prussians into Saxony was preceded by a formal declaration of war.

The Prussian Minister was about to leave Dresden.

The entry of the Austrians into Saxony was hourly expected.

The Prussians were advancing on Wurzen. They have occupied Lobau and Zittau-Meissen.

It is rumored that the Saxon army has effected a junction with the Austrians.

The *Moniteur* says the Prussians entered Dresden on the 17th. The King of Saxony withdrew into Bohemia.

The King of Hanover and the Crown Prince joined the army at Gottingen.

Diplomatic relations between Bavaria and Prussia have been broken off. The Bavarian Minister had left Berlin.

The Prussians occupy Hanover and threaten Frankfort. They also occupy Cassel.

An engagement took place between the Prussians and the Hessians, near Frankfort. One regiment of Hessians was almost annihilated.

The Prussians were pushing on to Bohemia.

The Federal plan of operations is the reconquest of Holstein.

Oldenburg and Anhalt had withdrawn from the Confederation.

It is rumored that Italy has declared war against Austria.

Garibaldi has left Como. As soon as his volunteers are completely equipped, they will proceed to Bergamo and Brescia.

The Italian Chambers have annulled Mazzini's election.

RUSSIA.

Gortschakoff stated that upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude.

The vanguard of a strong Russian army corps has arrived at Farnogrod.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes has closed. Portugal will observe a strict neutrality.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* says a majority of the guaranteeing powers are opposed to Turkish intervention in the Principalities. France, England, and Russia have protested against such intervention.

The Latest News.

By telegraph to Southampton.

BERLIN, June 19.—Prussia formally declared war against Austria yesterday.

The minister of Hesse Darmstadt had been ordered to leave the Prussian capital, on account of the seizure of the Prussian telegraph station at Hamburg by the Darmstadt soldiers.

REICHENBURG, June 17.—An army corps, 30,000 strong, bivouacked at Abersdorff last night. 12,000 are expected to-day at Seifhennersdorf, and 800 at Littdorf.

The Prussians have occupied Seidenburg in considerable force, and reinforcements were still pouring in.

EGER, Bohemia, June 19.—On Saturday 20,000 Prussians occupied Mochern, two miles from Leipsic, and subsequently Wurzens, Dahlen, and Riesa.

Railway communication between Leipsic and Riesa has been destroyed.

The Westphalian Army Corps, stationed at Schkenditz, is going to the Silesian frontier.

STRASBURG, June 19.—A demonstration against the Prussian policy took place on Sunday at Carlsruhe.

The Baden troops have gone to Frankfort.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 19.—From thirty to forty thousand Federal troops are assembled before this city.

VIENNA, June 19.—Advices from Bohemia state that the Saxon royal arms have been removed from all the places occupied by the Prussians and replaced by the Prussian arms.

Considerable contributions have been levied.

Up to the present time the Prussians have not crossed the Austrian frontier.

NEISSE, June 19.—The Austrians commenced hostilities yesterday evening. An Austrian patrol crossed the Silesian frontier at Guhran, and fired upon a Prussian patrol.

Four thousand Austrians are marching towards the frontier.

BERLIN, June 19.—At the request of the Prussian Government, the French Government has consented to protect the Prussian interests in Austria and Bavaria.

A battle is expected near Frankfort.

FLORENCE, June 19.—The Italian Government formally declared war against Austria yesterday.

The Italian Ministry has been reorganized under Ricasoli.

The persons atached to the King's household have left Florence to join his Majesty at the camp.

It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned, and it was believed he would be succeeded by Cardinal Altieri.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19, Evening.—In consequence of the eleven majority against the Government, Mr. Gladstone has put himself into communication with the Queen at Balmoral, and the House of Commons was adjourned until Monday. No business was done in Parliament this evening.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—The sales of Cotton, for two days were 13 000 bales, the market closing very dull at a decline of ¼d @ ½d. The sales to speculators and exporters were 2000 bales.

The Manchester advices were unfavorable, the market being inactive but easier.

Flour firm at 2s. advance. Wheat has advanced 4d @6d. Winter red, 10s.9d @11s 3d. Mixed Corn advanced 2d. 28s.9d @29s.

Provisions—Beef active, at an advance of 2s. @6d. Pork firmer, and all qualities have advanced to a trifling extent. Bacon quiet and steady. Butter has an upward tendency. Lard dull, but nominal. Tallow firmer at an advance of 1@2s

Produce—Ashes; sales small. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice; no sales. Common Rosin inactive. Spirits of Turpentine dull. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 20.—Conso's for money, 86@86¼; United States 5 20s. 64½@65; Illinois Central, 74½@75; Erie Railroad, 40@41.

EXTRACTS FROM EUROPEAN PAPERS

War Plans of Austria—Value of the Cavalry Arm of Prussia—The Grand Military Race for Dresden—Condition of the Treasuries of the Belligerents.

Kohlfort (June 12) *Correspondence of London Times.*

Popular opinion has to-day sketched out a new plan of operations for General Benedek. It is now distinctly asserted—how the information has been obtained, or to whom the Austrian General has confided his plans, cannot be so clearly ascertained—that the Austrian army is to advance in force against Silesia, to mask the fortresses in that province, press against the Prussian left with its main body, force it into Prussian Saxony, and then, taking up the line of the Oder, to cut off Berlin from the old provinces of the kingdom.

This plan, successfully carried out, would deprive the Prussians of some of their finest recruiting ground, but the steep roads through the narrow valleys of the Riesen Gebirge and the fortified places in Silesia would require considerable time to pass, during which the hostile army that is now watching the issues of the passes could be largely reinforced by means of the railway transport at its disposal. Nor her could the Austrians by this route avail themselved of their cavalry, which they not unjustly consider to be the best in the world. The telegram which announced that the Emperor had reached Olmutz has, after creating considerable excitement in Berlin, been contradicted; now, in the revulsion of popular feeling, rumors of probable peace are being circulated widely on this side of the frontier; but beyond the mountains it appears that serious preparations are being made to open the campaign.

On the Silesian frontier the Austrians are reported to be castoned in force on a line stretching from Zarernig, near the county of Glatz, to the vicinity of Cracow, and to have a strong corps near Friesladt, on the road leading on the Prussian fortress of Ratibor. It is possible that the collection, or, more probably, the discovery of the collection of large numbers of Austrian troops in this direction may have given rise to the rumor to which allusion has been made above, but, even if the reported concentration at Freistadt be a fact it does not prove that any serious attack against any province further north than Silesia is contemplated. Many men in Prussia whose opinions are entitled to consideration have held for some time past that in the event of war the Austrians would cross into Silesia, but only with the intention of overrunning the province and levying contributions on its inhabitants, while the main attack would be made through Saxony. Perhaps the result of this very opinion being entertained may lead to an attack against the line of the Oder through Silesia, for of course the object of every general who conducts an advance is to burst out where he is least expected, and where his columns are likely to meet with the least amount of resistance.

THE CAVALRY ARM OF PRUSSIA.

In winter or after much rain, the country between the Neisse and Elbe, through which run the affluents of the Upper Spree, is marshy, and much intersected with brooks, which, on account of the flatness of the ground, and the consequent slight fall for drainage, form many ponds and little lakes. When these are filled with water the Spreewald is not fit for the movement of cavalry or artillery; but when, as at present, the weather has been tolerably warm for a short time, the water evaporates and this district affords a very fair field for the employment of those arms. The Prussian War Office, fully alive to this fact, are said to be massing a large force of cavalry in this direction, which is to be organized on a different system to that which is in general use in the service.

Usually a certain number of regiments of cavalry are attached to each *corps d'armee*, and follow the movements of their corps, except when actually upon the field of battle; an exception, it is said, is now about to be made to this rule; only one cavalry regiment is to be left with each corps, and the remainder, with a strong force of artillery, to be organized as a large independent cavalry corps, which will, if the campaign should open on the side of Saxony, have an opportunity of proving its mettle. That the Austrians will make great use of their horsemen cannot be doubted; so much care has been lately bestowed in their army on this particular branch of the service that it will doubtless have a chance afforded it of adding to its already high reputation. If the campaign takes place on the Saxon frontier an opportunity may be afforded for arriving at some decision on the question which has for the last few years been rather polemically discussed by many of the military authorities—namely, whether arms of precision have abolished the necessity of cavalry in the field of battle, or if it is possible for squadrons to execute a charge under the fire of rifled artillery.

THE GRAND MILITARY RACE FOR DRESDEN.

Eer in (June 11) *Correspondence of London Times.*

The King of Prussia has apparently been discussing the plan of the campaign during the last three days. On Saturday he had a long interview with General von Schack, who commands the 4th *Corps d'Armee*, and Prince Auguste, of Wurtemburg, who is the general of the corps of the Guards. He was afterwards engaged for several hours with General von Roon, the Minister of War, when Generals Moltke, Von Alvensleben, and Von Treskow were also present. Of course nothing that passed at these secret meetings ever oozes out, but a general impression is floating about so day that in the event of war being declared it is expected that Austria will attack Silesia. This step would almost drive the Prussians to advance on Dresden, and thus Austria would cast upon the Cabinet of Berlin the odium of being the first to invade federal territory.

It is believed that immediately the Prussian van crosses the frontier into Saxony, the news of its advance will be telegraphed to General Benedek's troops on the Bohemian frontier of Saxony, and that they will at once move upon Dresden. Should there be any foundation for this impression the race to Dresden will be a close one. The Prussians have the longer distance to go over, and as means will in all probability be taken by Saxony to allow some part at least of the Austrian army to travel by railway, the Austrian advanced guard has a good chance of first gaining possession of the Saxon capital. It is quite natural to suppose that General Benedek will attempt to carry the war into Saxony and Southern Brandenburg, both because the line between the Bohemian frontier and Berlin, his probable objective point, is shorter by that route than by Silesia, and because he is said to be desirous of taking advantage of the flat plains of Saxony and of the Upper Spree for the action of the much-vaunted Austrian cavalry.

MONEY DIFFICULTIES IN FLORENCE.

Florence (June 11) *Correspondence of London News.*

The matter of the bank note difficulty is still causing infinite trouble and discontent. The way in which the people endure the annoyance and the loss is something really marvellous, and taking the motive of their forbearance into consideration, is truly admirable. Indeed, the evil grows worse. This morning the small notes were at seven per cent., and not to be had at that price. In a former letter I spoke very severely of the conduct of the Government in this matter. But a long conversation on the subject with a gentleman high in office has led me to believe that the shortcoming of the Government does not go beyond the faults of negligence, inexpertness, and improvidence.

The dreadful loss which has fallen on the community, and all the suffering which has been occasioned seem to have been due to the conduct of the National Bank, and not to that of the Government. The latter (in a very great and inevitable hurry) concluded a bargain with the bank, by the terms of which it was provided that the latter should lend the Government two hundred and fifty millions; that the bank should issue notes to this amount, freed from the obligation of paying them in gold; that those notes should be guaranteed by the King's Government; and that the bank should be paid interest at the rate of one and a half per cent. per annum only. No word of provision was made for the due supply of the circulating medium when it should come to pass—as of course it must have been known that it inevitably would come to pass—that the gold and silver should obey the law of their nature in the face of such enactment as that just named, and disappear.

No control whatsoever was reserved to the Government over the mode or nature of the emission of notes. And the bank has acted in the matter with a most perfect disregard of the interests of the country, and the most cynical insensibility to any consideration save the interests of its shareholders. And these must have made out of the general distress a very rich "profiting thing" indeed. Perhaps the bank was acting "according to the true principles of Banking;" and perhaps, if I were a shareholder, I should feel that it had done so. But the discredit which it has thrown upon the Government has been very great indeed, and very mischievous.

The Dangers of Italy.

From the Revue des Deux Mondes, of Paris, July 14.

* * * The Italians say that armed peace exhausts them; but war would exhaust them still more. Have they, in fact, the means of carrying it on? Not that they are deficient in courage or discipline; on this point I am persuaded they would do their duty, and pursue an honorable career; but the material resources required for war are wanting to them. The truth which people as well as kings should be resigned to hear, is that the Italians, who had displayed an admirable spirit before being united into one single State, have no been the same since they have formed only one realm from the Mincio to the southern extremity of the former kingdoms of the two Sicilies. The wisdom which had been remarked in them until then has experienced a total eclipse on one essential point—the finances. They have not known how to frame a budget, and have accumulated deficit on deficit

While the most able financiers are unanimous in declaring that a loan is a resource which ought to be reserved for a time of war, the Italians have contracted in times of peace enormous foreign ones, in France especially, unhappily for the small capitalists of Paris, who have engulfed their savings in them. They have been totally wanting in resolution to raise by taxation receipts adequate to their expenditure, or to reduce their expenditure to the level of their possible receipts. This grave fault, of which at present they perceive the full magnitude, is not imputable to their Ministers of Finance. M. Sella frankly recommended them to impose taxes on themselves. M. Scialoja has repeated with all his force similar salutary recommendations; but they closed their ears until too late. They have given themselves the satisfaction of uttering fine sentences, and nourished themselves with reminiscences of the Roman republic—to-day ou. of season.

Like the Roman Senate, which, after the battle of Cannæ, sold by auction the ground on which Hannibal was encamped, they thought they would give a magnificent example of patriotic pride in claiming boldly as their own property Venice and the famous Quadrilateral, by which, in the judgment of the most experienced men and of their most sincere friends, they have ruined their situation. By these inconsiderate menaces they have irritated an enemy it was their interest to appease, so that, once entered upon a course of conciliation they would have negotiated and treated for the cession of Venetia on equitable conditions, for which, when all parties were cool, an understanding would very likely have been possible.

The Money Crisis.

REPORTED EFFECT OF THE ENGLISH PANIC ON AMERICAN TRADE—THE DRAIN OF SPECIE TO EUROPE AND THE GOLD MARKET IN WALL STREET.

From the London Globe (*Evening*), *June* 13

The monetary crisis in London of May 10 and 11 was partially echoed in the United States on the arrival of the *Cuba* at Halifax on the 21st. The return mail brought two accounts of the first effects on American trade, which may be relied upon as coming, not from English visitors, who would be likely to gain only a superficial knowledge of such sudden events, but from independent American writers, whose close agreement in narration of facts is a good guarantee of their correctness. Both letters bear date May 25.

We have also telegrams up to June 2. It appears that in the course of three days upwards of two millions sterling in gold were shipped for England, that in the course of a fortnight the whole amount exported was not less than four millions, and that during the month of May nearly six millions had left the country. No wonder the premium on gold rose fast. Before the delivery of the news brought by the *Cuba* the quotation was 129 or 130; this was on the morning of Monday, the 21st. On the following Wednesday the price was 139, and on Friday 141, from which it has not fallen. This rise occurred notwithstanding great efforts on the part of the Government to check it by sales of bullion to the extent of five millions sterling. There is always a large amount of gold accumulating in the Treasury, and the Secretary habitually employs his command of it to prevent, as far as possible, fluctuations in the premium.

The worst among the many mischiefs of an inflated paper circulation is the disturbance of foreign contracts, which is occasioned by variations in the price of gold. An American merchant, having to remit to London, must either send bills or gold, and the basis of any contract he makes must be the cost of sending gold, since bills are not always to be had. Now, in London a merchant always knows beforehand, pretty nearly, what it will cost him to send gold to any part of the earth; but in New York he does not know even within ten per cent how much he will have to pay, in the paper money with which his own creditor must fulfil their obligations to him at home, for bullion to export to Europe. This is the danger and the obstacle to commerce which Mr. McCulloch tries to correct by selling his reserves when the market rises and buying when it falls.

It may be a profitable practice for the Treasury, and it may be expedient in the interests of trade, but a system which necessitates it must be terribly demoralizing. In consequence of the drain of gold, money became scarce in Wall street, that is to say, borrowers were numerous and their demands great, while lenders were few and their supplies small. Stocks fell. There were a few failures and much anxiety, but no panic, and nothing approaching to a general collapse. The correspondent of the *Spectator* observes that he and others have noticed Americans to be less excitable and apprehensive under such circumstances than Englishmen, and we have somewhere read the parallel remark that in Liverpool there is more calmness and cool-headedness than in London. Perhaps the difference is that London is far the most subject to the influence of unprofessional traders and speculators, country folks who dabble in stocks and shares with their little savings or richer men who work their capital through other people's brains; and these are more liable to ignorant and unreflecting alarms than the experienced communities of Liverpool and New York. But, after all, we do not know what would have happened in New York last month except for a relief essentially similar to that afforded to Liverpool and London by the suspension of the Bank act. In both cases the Government was the *Deus ex machina*. In England some millions of the Bank of England reserve were delivered over as a prey to the urgent borrowers; in America the Treasury hoard was produced for the same purpose; and the amount of the boon was about the same. When the Bank of England reserve was falling fast it was acknowledged that there must be a limit to this artificial distribution of capital.

A return of the crisis was narrowly escaped here; and it will not be wise to be too sure that we are clear of it yet in America, for the Treasury cannot sell five millions sterling of gold every week. Although New York may be too wise to fall a victim to a senseless panic, still it is not exempt now, any more than in 1857, from wide-spread commercial disaster. All nations among which mercantile credit is liberally expanded are liable to periodical collapses of credit. Panic, we suspect, in the proper acceptation of the term, that is, unreasonable and universal terror, is a far more rare event.

As usual, it is very difficult to distribute effects to causes now in operation in the commercial affairs of America. It is stated that at the very beginning of the war prices of commodities fell. Then came the issues of paper which, including the national bank circulation, but not that of the Southern States, reached £173,600,000 in November, 1864. At that time prices had doubled and gold was quoted at about two hundred and sixty. The extreme quotation of two hundred and eighty-five in the July preceding was attributable to the uncertainty of the war, the abortive Gold bill, the change of finance ministers, and such like accidental circumstances. Lately gold has fallen to one hundred and twenty-four, the issues are reduced to about £140,000,000, and the Southern States notes are obliterated. Prices of commodities, however, remain about the same as in November, 1864. It might have been expected that the contraction of the money would have made its purchasing power greater, and commodities therefore cheaper, especially as this result is so manifest in the price of bullion.

There must be some counteracting influence, some changes in the relations of supply and demand, to prevent this cheapening, if it be really the fact that prices generally are as high as they were eighteen months ago. Probably, accurate statistics would show that bullion is not literally the only article which has fallen, but that many objects of luxury, at all events, are similarly affected by the improvement of the money. In the market for the of necessaries of life, and goods of ordinary consumption, and in the labor market, much allowance must be made for the consequences of a change from peace to war. As the waste of war diminishes, the country enriches itself. This alone would go far to prevent a fall of prices. When the return to specie payment approaches, then indeed, if not sooner, there is likely to be some confusion, but that all prices do not at once find their level is not very extraordinary.

THE LATE FAILURES.

From the London Time (*City Article*), *June* 15.

Vice-Chancellor Wood, in whose court the Bank of London is being wound up, has sanctioned the arrangement provisionally come to between the official liquidator of that bank and the Consolidated Bank. It now only remains for the shareholders and creditors of the Consolidated Bank to give their assent in order to complete the measures for the reopening of the Consolidated Bank.

At a meeting of the creditors of Moore, McQueen & Co. (limited), held yesterday, it was resolved to recommend to the meeting of shareholders convened for Friday next, with the view to the proper and economical realization of the assets, that the management of the business be taken in hand by a committee of five creditors who enjoy not only the confidence of the creditors but the shareholders.

At a meeting to-day of the creditors of Messrs. H. J. Enthoven & Sons merchants, of London and Liverpool, chiefly in the metal trade, who suspended on the 30th of May, a statement was submitted by Messrs. Coleman, Turquand & Co., showing liabilities for £185 907 and ascertained surplus of £96 610. It was resolved to wind up under inspection, a letter of license to be granted for the purpose, and a vote of sympathy with and confidence in the firm was also adopted:—

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

Mr. M. Gibson (in reply to Mr. Otway) stated that he intended at some future time to reintroduce (with amendments) the bill which had been thrown out in the Lords to enable companies to divide their capital into a greater number of shares, but at present he was not prepared to go the length of agreeing to a bill allowing them to alter their original memorandum of agreement to the extent of diminishing the amount of their registered capital.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE AND DEMAND FOR DISCOUNT.

From the London Times (*City Article*), *June* 15.

The Bank Directors made no alteration this (June 14) morning in their rate of discount. Under ordinary circumstances the justification for this delay would be found in the figures of the weekly return, which show that the demand has still been such as to prevent any great recovery in the reserve of notes, and consequently that the terms still exacted cannot be considered to be above the natural market rate. But we are in the midst of an entirely exceptional period when exceptional measures would apparently be most advantageous. The facts that the notes in the hands of the public are at this instant £5 230,000 above the total held at the corresponding date of last year, and that the stock of bullion is higher than at any previous date of the present year, demonstrate that the lowness of the reserve is to be attributed not to any causes that would render it essential for the bank to guard that reserve by the usual means, but from a general system of hoarding adopted by all the banking establishments in the country, from fear of the consequences that may arise from the pressure of the existing charge. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is, therefore, highly probable that the true way to bring notes back to the bank in the present state of affairs would be to reduce the rate of discount, while it may be considered certain that an attempt to advance it would instantly produce a directly opposite effect. The demand now is a precautionary demand which would simply be stimulated by every movement calculated to lead to the idea that precautions are especially necessary; and it may be anticipated that the moment that the rate of discount declines will be the rapidity with which capitalists will find that they have more money than they can readily employ. With the contraction in the bill circulation that has taken place during the past three months far greater than in any former panic, the limitation like wise of business in all directions from the simultaneous occurrence of financial distrust at home and political distrust on the continent, and the progress that has been made in paying off the large amount of bills on London that had accumulated in Paris and elsewhere, there can be little doubt that the real currency requirements of the country are now brought within limits that if all sense of panic could be extinguished would cause discount instead of being at ten per cent., to be down at an average point.

Under these circumstances it is one great evil of a needless maintenance of the rate that it causes the ultimate reaction to be more violent than would otherwise be the case. It may also be suggested in favor of the suffering public that the protection afforded to the bank by the Government authority to dispense with a strict adherence to the Charter act, was meant to enable a course of relief to be pursued with a boldness that would otherwise be indefensible, and that if no such boldness be exhibited, the measure, with the exception of its service at the first moment of its announcement, will have actually created more inconvenience than it has removed. So these can be no doubt that its early effect was by the drain which it stimulated to foreign countries to increase the prevailing difficulties. Happily, however the tone of business seems to be experiencing a degree of improvement such as to render the approach towards a resumption of ease merely a question of a week or two. Those who weigh all the figures of the present bank account will observe that it shows the country to have regained an almost average degree of financial strength. If the notes absorbed in the provinces in excess of the regular amount were now in their natural place the bank reserve would be more than usually strong; while as regards the bullion, we see already that it has attained the normal point, which in ordinary times has been coincident with a rate of discount not exceeding 4 or 4½ per cent.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.

Naval Officer at New York.

There are no new developments regarding the appointment of Naval Officer. The list of candidates now numbers at least a dozen, most of them prominent names. The only thing certain about the matter is that the appointment will not be made immediately, perhaps not until just before the adjournment of Congress.

Personal.

Major-General Geary left for his home, near Harrisburg, on Saturday.

Mr. Clarence A. Seward, nephew of the Secretary of State, and at one time Assistant Secretary of State, left this city yesterday for New York, where he will take the next steamer for Europe, as bearer of despatches from the United States to the Emperor of France.

It is reported that our Minister at Madrid, John P. Hale, has asked to be recalled, and that General Sickles, lately appointed to the Hague will probably be his successor.

General Gordon Granger will be a candidate for a mission to the Hague when it becomes vacant.

The Flag Presentation.

HARRISBURG, July 2.—The State regimental flags were shipped on Saturday by Adams Express to Philadelphia, where they will be temporarily deposited in the City Armory, at the corner of Broad and Race streets. Adjutant-General Russell left here at 8 o'clock to-day, to superintend their delivery to the different color bearers.

In consequence of this arrangement, the order directing color guards to stop at Harrisburg has been rescinded, and the guards from different localities will proceed direct to Philadelphia instead of stopping here to receive their colors.

Governor Curtin, accompanied by his staff, and a large escort of civilians from different parts of the State, will leave at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning for Philadelphia.

Twenty-eight firemen, detailed from the different companies of this city, will start to-morrow, at 10 o'clock P. M., to unite with the Philadelphia firemen as a guard of honor to the ambulances containing the orphan children in the procession of the 4th.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20.—The steamer *George Appold* touched here to-day on her passage to Boston, and took on board about eighty-five people of both sexes and all ages. Homes for the young women and employment for the young men have been provided in various parts of Massachusetts.

The *Appold* was seized at Norfolk to-day by an oyster inspector, for an alleged violation of the oyster laws of the State of Virginia. She was released on the agent giving bonds in the sum of $6000.

Base Ball at Tyrone, Pa.

TYRONE, Pa., July 2.—A base-ball match was played here on Saturday between the Central and Bald Eagle Clubs, resulting as follows:—

CENTRAL.	O.	R.	BALD EAGLE.	O.	R.
Hastings, 1st b.	3	9	Hicks, 2d b.	1	8
First, 3d b.	3	9	Jones, c.	4	4
Mullen, 2d.	5	7	Wilson, 3d b.	2	4
Sugert, c. f.	5	6	Hiltner, l. f.	3	4
Kephart, p.	3	8	Andrews, 1st b.	4	3
Hale, c.	2	9	Hall, p.	3	3
Wolf, l. f.	0	10	Dry, c. f.	3	4
Lloon, r. f.	4	7	Merriman, r. f.	3	5
Valentine, s. s.	2	7	Hazlett, s. s.	2	5
	27	72		27	38

Scorer—G. F. Harris. Umpire—W. L. Craig.

Attempted Suicide of Senator Lane, of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Representative Clarke, of Kansas, has received a telegram from Leavenworth, dated July 2, saying that "Senator James H. Lane shot himself through the head last night. The surgeon says he cannot recover."

This information soon became known in both Houses of Congress, and excited much comment.

The Steamer "City of Boston" Signalled.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamer *City of Boston*, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st ult., has been signalled below.

One Way to Get an Autograph.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* tells the following story:—

I have seen an album which contains this inscription on one of its title pages:—

Treason is the greatest crime.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Washington, D. C., August, 1861.

The name is written in the stiff characters so well known, but the motto is traced in a much bolder and more forcible hand. The album is the property of a New York lady, who visited the city at the extra session of Congress in 1861. She was very anxious to get the old General's autograph but soon learned that it was not an easy thing to do. She, however, hit upon the expedient of sending her little girl, of about ten years, right to his office during business hours. The charming creature told the orderly that she must see General Scott—and she would not be put off with any pleas of business, but waited half an hour, till her request was finally taken to the Adjutant. Of course, she was admitted to his presence, though he had no intention of allowing her to see the General. She persisted, however, and said she must see him. The officer finally pointed out the door which led to his room and told her she could go in if she dared. She took him at his word, and in an instant stood within the door. Speaking of it afterwards, she said she was afraid when he first looked up. "But, as soon as he saw it was only me," he said, 'Well, little girl, what do you want?' and I told him my ma wanted him to write his name in her book; and he looked sharp at me, and then smiled a little bit, and then shook hands with me, and asked me who my ma was, and I told him, and I told him my pa was in the army, and my ma was all alone with me; and then he just kissed my cheek, and wrote in ma's book, and said 'Good morning' to me and I came out, and nobody didn't hurt me at all."

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON THE RETURN FROM THE DERBY.—In the return home from the "Derby" last month several accidents of a serious character took place. In the New Kent road a three-horse van, laden with persons, in turning the corner, swayed and turned over with a loud crash. It was found necessary to remove several persons to St. Thomas' Hospital. Near Kensington Church a gentleman on horseback rode down a lad named William Sweeny, aged seventeen years, and on his removal to St. Thomas' Hospital it was found that his skull was fractured. In Walworth road a collision occurred between a cab and a horse and cart, the occupants of the latter, four in number, being all thrown out. They were taken to St. Thomas' Hospital. Several persons were also attended at the hospital suffering severe injuries to the eyes from the effect of flour, lime, and sand thrown at them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 2, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices are firmer. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for several days past, continue the most active on the list. About 5000 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at from 36¼@36¾, the latter rate an advance of ¼ on the closing price Saturday evening; Reading sold at 25 56-100, dividend off; Philadelphia and Erie at 31½@31¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 39¼, a decline of ½; and Camden and Amboy at 134¼, no change; 56¼ was bid for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are unchanged. Hestonville sold at 18¼@18¾. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 39½ for Spruce and Pine; 72½ for West Philadelphia; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 39 for Union.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5-20s sold at 103½, and 7-30s at 103½. 106¾ was bid for 6s of 1881, coupon off, and 97¾ for 10-40s. City loans are without change; the new issue sold at 96¾, and old do. at 93¾.

Bank shares continue in good demand; but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 142 for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 52½ for Penn Township; 52½ for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 63¼ for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 26½@27. 34¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 11 for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations in Gold—10·30 A. M., 154; 11 A.M., 153½; 12 M., 154; 1 P. M., 154.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is excessively abundant at 5@6 per cent., with loans upon Government stocks at 4 per cent. Commercial paper of prime character is wanted, and can be used at 5@6 per cent.

"National Bank currency is very plenty, and in variety of issue exceeds belief. Until something is done to reduce the volume of this currency, there can be no return to specie payments. The readiest modes of reducing the currency would be found in offering a special loan in exchange for legal-tenders and compound notes. With $200,000 000 of legal tenders and compound notes funded there would be forced upon the national system a more conservative policy. Among its first fruits would be relief from the notes which now embarrass the banks in the Atlantic cities. A part of this embarrassment is caused by the refusal of the New York City banks to make their settlements in National notes not redeemable at specified points. The banks have a perfect right to do this, but they make a distinction not appreciated by the mass of the people and one which cannot be made popular. The merit of National currency with the people lies in having $100 in United States stocks pledged for every $90 of currency, and nobody thinks of looking to see that Smith, or Jones, or Brown writes his name as President or Cashier. The names of these gentlemen are of certain value and, locally, are of great importance to the gentlemen writing them; but the public honor the bank notes because they are guaranteed by the Government, and are paid by it when the banks issuing it get into trouble. This currency is good enough to pay balances at the Clearing House, and the sooner it is used the better."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Cata pf....b30	38	100 sh Cat pf...s30wn	37½
100 sh do.....c	37	100 sh do.....s5	38
200 sh do.....b5	37	100 sh do.....c	38
100 sh do....s5w	37	100 sh do.....b5	37½
300 sh do...s6wn	37½		

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 5-20s 65	103¾	200 sh Cata pf....b30	38
$4000 U S 7-30s. Jne	103¾	100 sh do.....s	39
$4500 City 6s, old	93¾	500 sh do.....c	38
$8000 do.....new	96¾	100 sh do...s5wn	38
$4000 do.....gas	93	100 sh do...s30wn	38¼
$680 Sch Nav 6s 82	83	260 sh do...b10	38
$500 Be vit Del bds	80	300 sh do.....	38¼
$500 do.....	80	300 sh do.....	38
100 sh St Nich Coal	2·69	200 sh do...b c	38¼
100 sh Hestonville R	18¾	400 sh do...ots...s5	38
100 sh do.....b60	18¾	100 sh do...b10	38¾
100 sh do.....	18¾	100 sh do.....b5	38¾
100 sh do ...s5..	18¾	100 sh do...s5wn	38¾
200 sh Read...lots s10	52¾	100 sh do.....	38¾
100 sh do s10wn	52·56	40 sh Penn R.....c	55¼
300 sh Ph & E...ots	31¾	35 sh do.....c	55¼
100 sh do...s5wn	31¾	33 sh Cam. & A...ls	134¼
21 sh Lit Sch.....	39½		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	153	153½
American Silver, 4s and 5s	141	142
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12½	12¾
" " July, 1864	12	12¼
" " August, 1864	11½	11¾
" " October, 1864	10½	10¾
" " Dec., 1864	9½	9¾
" " May, 1865	7¾	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6½
" " Sept., 1865	5¾	6
" " October, 1865	5½	5¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 2.—The foreign advices recording the commencement of the great European conflict and a material advance in breadstuffs in the English markets, have had comparatively little effect on trade here, except to cause a little more confident feeling on the part of holders.

There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market and the only sales effected were a few hundred barrels, in lots, for the supply of the home trade at from $8 25@9 75 ₱ bbl for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $11@12·25 for Northwestern extra family; $11·75@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is in moderate request, but there is very little here. We quote at $6 50@6·75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market, and in the absence of sales we quote common and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·40@2 10; 500 bush. old winter sold at $2·90; white may be quoted at $3 20@3 40. Rye is in fair request with sales of 1000 bush. at $1 25 for Pennsylvania and $1 20 for Western. Corn comes in more freely and is in good demand; sales of 10 000 bush. ye low at 90c. and 28 000 bush Western mixed part at 85@87c. and part on private terms. Oats are moderately active with sales of 1000 bush Pennsylvania at 73c., and 1000 bush Western at 66c.

Whisky is quiet with small sales at $2 24@2·25 for Pennsylvania and $2

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

English Politics.

From the Tribune.

The struggle for parliamentary reform in Great Britain has been in a great degree overshadowed by the more imposing events which are transpiring on the continent of Europe; but it is, nevertheless, well worthy of attention as one of the natural fruits of the victory of freedom in our own land, and as an effort to extend political rights to a class heretofore deprived of any real voice in public affairs. We have on former occasions described the general nature of the Reform bills now before the British Parliament, and commented upon the various stages of the contest over them. But for the sake of presenting a complete view of the subject, we recapitulate briefly the principal facts which are necessary to be known in order to comprehend the present position of affairs.

The existing law of England divides the members of the House of Commons between boroughs and counties, the former having much the larger share. In boroughs, the qualification of voters consists in the occupation of a house worth £10 (say $50) a year. In counties, the mass of the electors consist of *occupants* of premises worth at least £50 a year, and *owners* in fee of land worth £2 a year or more. A vote may also be obtained by certain other qualifications not necessary now to mention, inasmuch as very few persons claim a vote upon any other grounds than those which we have stated. In 1852 and 1854 bills for the extension of the franchise were introduced by the Liberal Government of the day, but never made much progress. In 1859, the Tories being in power, but conscious that they only held office upon sufferance, in consequence of divisions among the Liberals, introduced a Reform bill, extending the right of suffrage to all persons in the *counties* occupying premises at a rent of £10 a year, but making no change in the borough or town qualifications of voters. On account of this defect the bill was rejected. The Liberals then formed an administration, and brought forward a measure adopting a £6 franchise for the towns and a £10 one for the counties, but finally let the bill drop, and for six years nothing was done towards reform.

The present Government, under the leadership of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, introduced a bill, on the 12th of March last, reducing the qualifications of voters to a £7 rental in boroughs and £14 rental in counties, but making no change in the distribution of seats, that important question being reserved for a separate bill. Earl Grosvenor, who is a hybrid Liberal, thereupon moved the House to refuse to consider this measure until the bill for the distribution of seats should be brought forward. This the Ministry declared would be tantamount to a vote of want of confidence; and after an exciting debate the Grosvenor motion was defeated, though by only five majority, in a House containing a nominal Liberal majority of seventy. Thirty-three members, who upon any question other than the extension of the franchise would have voted for the Government, now voted against it. It was at this stage of the proceedings that we made our last comments upon the subject.

After the Government had achieved this very dubious victory, the Reform bill was read a second time, and then laid over until the measure for redistribution of seats was introduced by Mr. Gladstone. This bill proposed to group together a number of little boroughs and to disfranchise others, each having a population of less than 8000, and now electing one or two members. By this means there would be forty-nine seats to be disposed of, which the Government proposed to divide equally between the largest counties and some of the large boroughs. On the suggestion of Mr. Bouverie, a supporter of the Government, it consented to have these bills sent to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to consolidate them into one. But at this point new difficulties arose, which require explanation.

The very moderate degree of reform proposed by these measures will, perhaps, seem to our readers a reason why the Opposition should have been also moderate. But, in reality, the very fact has excited the special bitterness of the Tories and the hybrid Liberals—the Adullamites, as the Club people say—who act with them. They know that a radical Reform bill would stand no chance, while it is difficult to oppose a scheme so mild as this. Accordingly, their bitterness has been intensified by the absence of any just cause for opposition. Unable to defeat the Ministry upon a square vote, they seize upon every opportunity of mangling the bill, or throwing obstacles in the way of its progress. Thus, a motion was made to require the insertion of provisions against bribery in the bill. This was sustained by the whole Tory party, not from any hatred of bribery, but because it would embarrass the bill with an entirely distinct subject. On this ground the Ministry opposed the motion, but were beaten by a majority of ten. The next motion was made by Captain Hayter, a member from one of the small boroughs which would be grouped with another if the bill should pass. This motion was to the effect that the whole grouping scheme should be abandoned. It was generally supposed that this motion would be carried, in which case the Ministers would either have resigned, or have dissolved Parliament and appealed to the people at a new election. But at the eleventh hour the dangerous aspect of affairs on the continent made some of the anti-reform "Liberals" unwilling to turn out the Government. Captain Hayter, therefore, asked leave to withdraw his motion; but the Ministerial party, sure of defeating it on a vote, would not consent. Thereupon, all the opponents of the Ministry left the House, to avoid voting upon the question, which was accordingly unanimously negatived. But here the Tories fell into a trap. While they were getting beyond the reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Liberals made good use of the time, passed the bill into committee, and immediately reported progress, thus getting rid of several unpleasant propositions of amendment from the other side, and putting the bill into a comparatively safe position.

The next attack was made in committee, in the shape of an amendment, moved by Mr. Walpole, an old-fashioned Tory, fixing the county franchise qualification at £20, instead of £14, as proposed by the Ministry. This was rejected by 14 majority. On the same night, Lord Stanley moved to postpone action on the reduction of the franchise qualification until the redistribution of seats had been settled. This was a complete surprise upon the House; but was voted down by 27 majority.

The result thus far is that the Liberal Ministry are at any rate assured of power for the rest of this year, though their Reform bill is not so secure. They will probably carry it through the House of Commons, but not by a majority large enough to warrant them in compelling the House of Lords to sanction it, if, as is likely, it is unwilling to do so.

The Impending War in Europe.

From the Herald.

War in Europe now appears to be inevitable. The efforts, or pretended efforts, of diplomacy to prevent it were nipped in the bud. The conference of the great powers which was called for this purpose could not do anything, because the basis of conditions laid down was inadmissible to one of the belligerents at least. In fact, it must have been evident to the prime mover, Napoleon, in proposing the conference, that it never could accomplish anything under such conditions. The movement was a mere pretext in order to make a show of moderation and to cover up the deep political scheme at the bottom.

In the letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the French Legislature we have some indications of what were the motives and objects of his Majesty. If Austria would cede Venetia to Italy, if Prussia could be made stronger at the North—that is, if she could appropriate Holstein without resistance from Austria—and if other concessions should be made to strengthen Prussia and Italy directly, and France indirectly, at the expense of Austria, there might be no war. In a word, if Austria would give up all she has been contending for, and much more, and would consent to be made the second power in Germany and a second-rate power in Europe, peace might be preserved. That is the substance of Napoleon's proposition. Did the French Emperor believe this possible? No: he is too sagacious for that. The proposed conference was a sham. Looking at all the circumstances, we cannot resist the natural conclusion that Napoleon has been an active and secret agent in fomenting the difficulties that exist in Europe. He detests the treaties of 1815, and consequently favors a war that may destroy them and rearrange the map of Europe. What more natural? What more logical?

Austria, confident in her own strength, or at least being convinced that she can lose no more by the war than she is required to do in the interests of peace, accepts the alternative of the sword. The whole element arrayed against her is revolutionary—a desire for change; and she expects the conservative sentiment of Europe will support her. How far this conservatism can be made available to give her moral or material aid has yet to be seen. We do not now enter into the question whether conservatism or revolution is best for the Old World; we simply refer to the facts of the case.

On the side of Austria we find the Papacy, the temporal power of which would be destroyed by the success of the Italian-Prussian alliance and the dynastic conservatism of all Europe, embracing, probably, Russia, most of the German States, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, as well as England. We mean on the side of Austria in a moral sense; but in the event of a general European war these powers, or most of them, would naturally take the field with her. On the side of Italy and Prussia would be the mighty military power of France, if, indeed, in such a general war as is possible Prussia dare separate herself from the declared sentiment of the middle German States.

The whole question as presented just now is full of complications, and no one can see the ultimate result. It is possible the intrigues of Napoleon may end in his own ruin, and in the success of the old dynastic power of Europe, as the ambition of the first Napoleon ended; but it is more likely that the democratic element may seize the opportunity for a general revolution, and extort those concessions of liberty which the masses anxiously desire. We shall watch with the greatest care events as they transpire, and present them to our readers; for the people of this country will necessarily feel the deepest interest in these great movements on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Germanic Confederation.

From the Daily News.

For some months to come, public attention will be more prominently directed towards Central Europe than to any other part of the world. That district is exclusively occupied by the Germanic Confederation, the organization of which was agreed upon in 1815, when the map of Europe was remodelled by those Treaties of Vienna to which the third Napoleon recently applied the term "detestable." Under an act of Constitution, signed at the Austrian capital, on June 8th, in that year, the various sovereignties which constitute what is called the German Empire were united in a Confederation (*Deutsche Bund*) of independent States. The first article of the Constitution denies the object of the Confederation to be for "the preservation of the internal and external security of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the several German States;" and, by the second article, equality of rights and privileges are conceded to the members of the Confederation—but the influence and votes in the Diet or Assembly are arranged and established according to the relative importance of the States.

The Confederation originally consisted of thirty-nine separate sovereignties, but that number has been reduced to thirty-four by the incorporation of five of the States with others. Should Holstein eventually become a portion of the dominions of the King of Prussia, the number of States will then be reduced to thirty-three. The thirty-four States include one empire, five kingdoms, seven grand-duchies, one electorate, seven duchies, one landgravate, eight principalities, and four free cities. The four free cities are governed on republican principles; and the rest of the States are constitutional sovereignties, each having either one or two chambers. "So called" constitutional might perhaps be a more correct expression, when the manner in which the King of Prussia and some other of the petty tyrants have dictated to the representatives of the people is taken into consideration. The established religion of the southern States is Roman Catholic, while that of the middle and northern States is either Lutheran or Reformed Dutch.

The greater part of the States are disconnected from territory that is not exclusively German. On the other hand, however, Austrian Germany does not comprise one-third the dominions of the Kaiser, and only about two-thirds of the kingdom of Prussia are within the boundaries of the Confederation. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Duchy of Limburg, though part of the Confederation, are subject to the rule of the King of Holland, who votes in the German Diet in respect thereof. Previous to the Dano-German war the King of Denmark held similar jurisdiction over Holstein and Lauenberg; but Prussia now firmly holds the latter within her grasp, and the possession of the former is the subject of dispute. The Duchy of Schleswig, though heretofore subject to the same sovereignty as Holstein, forms no part of the Confederation; it has, however, long been the desire of the minor German States that it should be incorporated with Holstein, and admitted into the German family of nations.

The Congress of the Confederation is a Diet of Plenipotentiaries, which sits in permanence at Frankfort-on-the-Main. This body acts in one of two forms—either as a General Assembly, or *Plenum*, in which the States have votes according to their importance, but every State casting at least one vote; or, as the ordinary Assembly, in Committee of the Confederation, or *Caries*, in which seventeen votes are divided among the thirty four States. In the larger form six of the principal States have each four votes, five have three votes each, three have two votes each, and the rest one vote each. In the lesser form one vote is given to each of the eleven leading States, and the remaining six votes are parcelled out among the minor States, in one instance seven States having a co-partnership in a single vote. In all cases where changes in the organic laws of the Confederation are to be considered or made, or when a new member is to be admitted into the Diet, or when peace or war is to be declared, the proceedings must be in *Plenum*, or General Assembly; but in other cases the ordinary Assembly, or *Caries*, may act either in a legislative or executive capacity. By the fifth article of the Act of Confederation Austria is invested with the right of presiding in the Diet.

According to the military lists for 1864, the army of the Confederation then comprised 698,588 combatants, and 76,120 non-combatants; total, 774,708 men; and the artillery embraced 1296 field pieces and 247 siege guns. The ranks are filled by contingents from the several States, contributed in proportion to their relative importance. The entire Federal force is divided into ten *corps d'armee* and a division of reserve. Of these Austria supplies the first; second, and third corps; Prussia the fourth, fifth, and sixth; Bavaria the seventh, and the rest of the States the remaining three corps and the division of reserve. There are five Federal fortresses, which in time of peace are garrisoned as follows:—Mayence, the strongest and most important of the fortresses, by Austrians and Prussians in equal numbers; Luxemburg chiefly by Prussians; Landau by Bavarians; Rastadt, by troops of Baden and Prussia; and Ulm by those of Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and Austria.

In presenting an insight into the origin and organization of the Germanic Confederation, we must not omit to speak of the Zollverein, or Commercial Union, which, although within the Confederation, does not embrace the whole of the German States. Previous to the formation of this Commercial Union, each State had a separate system of custom-houses, tariffs, moneys, weights and measures, the existence of which was a serious embarrassment to trade. To obviate this, Prussia, in 1828, laid the foundation of the Zollverein, by entering into a commercial union with Hesse Darmstadt, and twenty-two other States have since joined them. The treaties which bind these States in this commercial compact are not of a permanent nature, but are open to revocation at stated terms.

War between the two leading members of this "happy family"—a war in which it is inevitable other members will take part—can scarcely terminate without making considerable changes in the Germanic Confederation, but whether or no these changes will be beneficial to the German nation, no person can possibly predict. The latest European advices inform us that the German Diet, at the instance of Austria, and by a vote of nine to six, has resolved upon mobilizing the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Corps of the Federal army, such corps comprising the whole of the contingents of the German States excepting those of Austria and Prussia. Previous to the action of the Diet Prussia declared that she should consider the adoption of such a decision as a violent dissolution of the Confederation, and after the vote was taken her representative pronounced her secession, and withdrew from the Assembly. The Austrian representative insisted upon the indissolubility of the Confederation, to which declaration the Diet voted its adhesion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, 6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Multiflorum restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

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DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Green wood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 10 5m

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at PENNOCK'S MILLS, four miles from Atglen Station, Chester County, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of July, at 12 M.

Fifty dozen unfinished Combs, one Heater, one Steam Indicator, two Grinders, one Steam Table, one Washer, one Shaft, Hangers, and Pulleys with Belting, two barrels containing Sulphur, one barrel Whiting, two barrels containing Rubber, one lot loose Rubber, one lot Rubber Scraps, ten dozen Paper Boxes and Wrapping Paper, four Buffers, two Grindstones, two Rubbing Frames with Standards and Spindles, one line of Shafting with Belting and Pulleys, two Vises, four Steam Tables, one Cutting Machine, two hundred Metal Plates, one cake of Tallow, and one lot of Husks.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale on all purchases.

P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

N. B.—Cars leave Thirty-first and Market streets at 7 A. M.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1866. 6 27 w6s6t

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.

Black and white Plaid Mozambiques 25 cents a yard.

Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.

Plain color Crape Mereiz, 40 cents a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas.

Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents

Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.

White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.

Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.

White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard

8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.

Linen Napkins, $2 88, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.

Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents a yard.

Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs

Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.

French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.

Shetland Shawls, $4·00.

Shetland Shawls, $5·00.

Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.

100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.

50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.

300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciane and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloth, and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Jr., corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets, all wool, new styles, 87c., $1, $1 25 $1 50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 50, 62, 75c; Three-ply Carpets, 92·12; English Tapestry Brussels only $1 87 worth $2 50; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25, 31, 50, 62 and 75c.; Hemp Carpets, 37, 50 and 62c.; Rag Carpets, 62c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 75, 87, $1; Gilt Bordered Window Shades $1 50 to $3; Plain Buff, Green, Brown and Drab Shading, 50c.; Canton Matting, 37 and 50c.; Dimity Bed Quilts, only $3; Blankets, $5 and $7, worth $8 and $10; Sheeting Muslins, 35c; Linen Drillings, 37 and 50c.; cheap Table Linens, Towellings, and Napkins; French Lawns, 25 and 31c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 6 9

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET. WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.

Shirred Muslins for waists.

Marseilles for dresses.

Large Plaid and Stripe Nainsook.

French Muslin, two yards wide, 65 cents.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.

Swiss Edgings and Insertions.

Cambric Edgings and Insertions.

Lama and Cambric Lace Pointes.

Lama and Cambric Lace Bourasous.

Sheet and Shawls, bargains. 6 20 12s

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of *"OUR OWN MAKE"* are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS

AT

MARSH & WARNOCK'S,

(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),

No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of

TOWELLING, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Also, a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS, and
SWISS MUSLINS.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS.

Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES 6 14 thsm2m

H. STEEL & SON

ARE NOW

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

Before Altering their Stores.

Heavy 4-4 Black Silk Hernanis.

3-4 Black Silk Hernanis.

Black Silk Byzantines.

Figured Black Silk Grenadines.

Figured Grey Silk Grenadines, reduced to 50 cents, and cost from 80 cents to $1 00 to import.

Black and Grey Ground Grenadine Barèges.

Plaid Twisted Wool Grenadines, 37½ cents.

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWNS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Staple Dry Goods of all kinds at reduced prices.

Now is the time to buy, as there is no doubt but that prices will be much higher.

6 29 3trp Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

REDUCTION.

FRENCH CORSETS

REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.

WOVEN CORSETS

REDUCED TO $1·50.

Goffered and Embroidered Skirts

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THORNHILL & BURNS,

5 23 wsm24t] **No. 1208 CHESNUT Street,**

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY	do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS	do do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

J 9 6mrp **No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.**

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

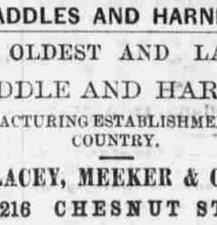
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline in Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 4§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE,

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be. 5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK

OF

FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. (3 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ **No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.**

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE—SAILING EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

The fine new Steamship TONAWANDA, Captain JACOB TEAL

Cabin Passage $15 00

Deck Passage $8 00

The steamship TONAWANDA, Jacob Teal, Commander, will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, July 5, and sail SATURDAY, July 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.

Freight for Charleston, S. C., can be forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.

S. FLANAGAN, President,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM DENNIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

6 28 8t

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS ..... $90, $80, and $70

STEERAGE $30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

1 15

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 341 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, 6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS.

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [6 5 1mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CLOSING OUT

OUR LARGE STOCK OF

CARRIAGES

AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,

6 No. 618 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents No. 302 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 15 cents. 3 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

RETURNING THE FLAGS—PROGRAMME OF THE GRAND PARADE.—The Committee of Arrangements for the great celebration of the Fourth have nearly completed their preliminaries. For the purpose of perfecting them they remain in session to-day and to-morrow, from 9 A. M. until evening, at the City Armory, Broad street, near Race. The amphitheatre in the Square will be finished to-morrow, in ample time for all the exercises. The gates leading to the square will be beautifully decorated with arches of evergreens.

General Hancock has issued the following orders regulating the formation of the procession:—

Orders.—The undersigned, pursuant to authority vested in him by the committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception, by his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, of the colors borne by the various Pennsylvania organizations during the war for the suppression of the late Rebellion, on the Fourth day of July next, publishes the following directions for the government of all bodies intending to participate in the parade.

1. The Advance Guard will take position at 9 o'clock A. M., on the east side of Broad street, right resting on Arch street.

2. The procession will form on Broad street, immediately in rear of the Advance Guard, in column in mass, at 9 o'clock, and be prepared to move promptly at 10 o'clock, taking distance by the head of column as soon as the movement begins. Commanding officers of regiments, detachments, and other dismounted bodies, will divide their commands so as to present, as far as practicable, a uniform front of eight (8) files, exclusive of guides. Mounted officers not on duty with troops will march in column of fours.

3. The General officers named to command divisions have been selected by the Committee of Arrangements. Their commands will form on the streets hereinafter designated at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, and be prepared to move into their respective positions on Broad street at 9 o'clock A. M.

First Division—General James S. Negley commanding.—Mounted officers and dismounted officers, not on duty with troops; Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville; Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading; Logan Guards, of Lewistown, and Allen Light Infantry, of Allentown; will form on the south side of Penn Square; mounted officers on the west side, and the remainder on the east side of Broad street.

The companies above named will take the same relative positions in column which they occupied in passing through Baltimore in April, 1861.

Second Division—Major-General Robert Patterson.—Infantry regiments and detachments, in numerical order, will form on Walnut street, west of Broad street, right on Broad street.

Third Division—Brigadier-General Charles T. Campbell.—Artillery regiments and detachments, in numerical order, will form on Spruce street, east of Broad street, right on Broad street.

Fourth Division—Major-General D. McM. Gregg.—Cavalry regiments and detachments will form on Spruce street, west of Broad street, right on Broad street.

Carriages for invalid officers will be stationed on Broad street, north of Walnut, west side. They will be preceded by Major-General Meade and staff, and take position, as the column passes, immediately in rear of this division.

Fifth Division—Major-General John W. Geary.—Colors and Color Guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments. United States troops and United States marines will form on Pine street, east of Broad street, right on Broad street.

Sixth Division—Major-General S. W. Crawford.—Governor Curtin and staff, and the soldiers' orphans, with a delegation of firemen as a guard of honor, will form on Pine street, west of Broad, right on Broad street.

Seventh Division—Major-General John R. Brooke.—Pennsylvania Militia, Military Academies and Schools, and organizations composed of members who served in the field during the late war, will form on Lombard street, west of Broad, right on Broad street.

4. The procession will move over the route designated by the Committee of Arrangements, and will close in mass on Walnut street, and enter the Square in the order already published by the Committee above named.

5. The colors will be handed to the parties entitled to receive them, at the City Armory, Broad street, near Race, at 8 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the Fourth.

6. The officers named will be accountable for the prompt movement of their respective Divisions, and for the proper order and decorum on the march. They will report, for further instructions, at headquarters at 8 o'clock A. M. on the day of the procession.

7. Officers who commanded corps, divisions, or brigades during the war are requested to have their headquarters flags displayed on the occasion. They will also report at these headquarters, prior to the hour named for the formation.

8. Officers appearing in uniform are requested to wear that of the highest grade they have held in the service during the war.

9. At eight (8) o'clock A. M., the hour named for the several divisions to form, a signal gun will be fired at Broad and Market streets. At the hour named for moving into Broad street, two guns will be fired, and at 10 o'clock the battery stationed at the point above named will commence firing half-minute guns, when the procession will positively move, whether divisions or detachments are or are not in position.

10. The following named officers are hereby announced as the staff of the Major-General commanding for the occasion. They will be the only officers directed by the Commanding General to deliver his orders during the day, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly:—

Brevet Brigadier General W. G. Mitchell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Wilson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parker, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Bingham, Brevet Major W. D. W. Miller, Colonel S. O. Bull, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Hancock, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Latta, Major H. W. Wharton, U. S. A., Brevet Major Clayton McMichael, Brevet Major Thomas S. Crombargar, Brevet Major M. Stacy, U. S. A., Brevet Major W. J. Lystie, U. S. A., Captain John B. Johnson, U. S. A., Captain J. G. Rosengarten, Captain W. M. Hobart, Captain James Starr, Captain J. Harrison Lambdin, Captain D. W. C. Hanline.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

The following are the military organizations which have thus far made arrangements to participate in the celebration:—

2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, and 12th Regiments Pennsylvania Reserves; 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, and 20th Cavalry Regiments; 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 58th, 61st, 68th, 69th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 81st, 82d, 88th, 91st, 95th, 99th, 104th, 106th, 107th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 121st, 150th, 157th, 183d, 188th, 192d, 198th, 199th, and 204th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The above list includes forty-seven regiments, so that the military display will be very fine. Most of the men are expected to parade in uniform. In addition to the regiments mentioned the Veteran Artillery Brigade and various detached companies will participate. The cavalry regiments will be mounted, whether in uniform or not.

To what extent the Philadelphia Fire Department is going to participate in the grand display is not known.

The Weccacoe Legion, composed exclusively of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Weccacoe Fire Company, will make their first parade on the Fourth of July, and by special invitation of the Sub-committee of Arrangements, will take part in the presentation ceremonies. They hope to be able to muster forty men, and will be commanded by Captain Joseph Ellis and Lieutenant Edward Wallington.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Saturday evening, during the fireman's parade, the dyeing establishment and residence of Mr. Boosman, Fourth street, below Shippen, was entered and robbed of $200 in greenbacks.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—We have compiled the following statement of the mortality of the city of Philadelphia, for the past six months, from the records at the office of the Board of Health, to show the comparison during the same time in 1865:—

Months.	Totals in 1866.	Totals in 1865.
January	1711	1878
February	1447	1550
March	1082	1868
April	1034	1411
May	1304	1227
June	1168	1690
Total	7146	9119

The interments of those brought from the country during the present year (275) and stillborn (382) should be properly deducted, which would leave the actual mortality of the city for the past six months 6489, showing about 2300 less than the first six months of 1865, making the same deductions therefrom.

The deaths in each Ward during the present year are given as follows:—

First, 250; Second, 365; Third, 244; Fourth, 266; Fifth, 275; Sixth, 163; Seventh, 391; Eighth, 237; Ninth, 178; Tenth, 203; Eleventh, 206; Twelfth, 152; Thirteenth, 193; Fourteenth, 253; Fifteenth, 371; Sixteenth, 228; Seventeenth, 295; Eighteenth, 280; Nineteenth, 427; Twentieth, 387; Twenty-first, 165; Twenty-second, 165; Twenty-third, 156; Twenty-fourth, 346; Twenty-fifth, 137; Twenty-sixth, 232; Unknown, 567.

The following shows the sexes and nativities of those interred the present year:—

Months.	Males.	Females.	U. S.	For
January	574	537	816	244
February	775	672	1074	287
March	678	504	884	190
April	547	517	777	204
May	679	625	960	283
June	606	562	874	230

Of the whole number of deaths, 2097 were under five years of age, and 331 over 80 years. The deaths from consumption numbered 1037.

From the above statements it will be seen that Philadelphia can claim to be one of the most healthy cities in the United States.

PARADE OF FIREMEN.—The Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 3, returned to Philadelphia on Saturday evening, from their pleasant excursion. They met with a warm welcome at the hands of their brother firemen, who assembled in large numbers at Walnut street wharf. The Vigilant reached the city shortly after 7 o'clock, when the escort was formed in the following order:—Chief Marshal, Charles A. Major, of the Perseverance Hose Company, and Aids.

First Division, B. K. Affick, Marshal—Hibernia Engine, Resolution Hose, Empire Hook and Ladder, Northern Liberty Engine, and Hope Hose.

Second Division, William J. Gilbert, Marshal—Assistance Engine, Washington Hose, Friendship Engine, United States Hose, Philadelphia Engine, Perseverance Hose, and Vigilant Engine.

Third Division, George T. Reese, Marshal—Niagara Hose, Mechanic Engine, Independence Hose, and Independence Engine.

Fourth Division, F. McCully, Marshal—Lafayette Hose, Franklin Hose, Kensington Hose, Ringgold Hose, and Taylor Hose.

The engine belonging to the Vigilant Company was loaded down with presents of various descriptions, received at points along the route they had passed over. Many of the engines and carriages of the companies forming the escort were also handsomely decorated.

THE SÆNGERBUND'S RETURN.—The return home of the Sængerbund on Saturday evening from the Sængerfest in Providence, R. I., where they carried off the first prize, was the occasion of a public demonstration that must have been peculiarly gratifying to the members of the Society and their friends. A reception had been provided for, and the Sængerbund was met at the foot of Market street, and escorted to the hall on Callowhill street, amid delightful music and the light of lanterns of various designs and colors.

The societies participating in the demonstration were the Mænnerchor, young and old Liedertafel, Cecilia, Aurora Sængerbund, Concordia, Arion, and others, the whole making a handsome display. Upon reaching the hall there was a display of fireworks. The building was tastefully decorated; evergreens were festooned along the front, lanterns were suspended from the windows, and gas jets were made to form the ever-pleasing words, "Welcome Home." Besides these there were two transparencies recording the triumphs of the Sængerbund—first in New York, on July 18, 1865, and in Providence, R. I. June 18, 1866. The welcome at the hall was most enthusiastic. Songs and speeches closed the affair.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATISTICS OF FIRES.—By the records of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department it appears that the city has experienced twenty-seven destructive fires within the past six months. The following has been the loss monthly:—

January	$462,000	April	$117,000
February	559,000	May	163,000
March	50,000	June	922,000
Total			$1,673,000

The number of small fires during the six months was—January, 42; February, 32; March, 49; April, 43; May, 53; June, 61. Total, 280. The State House bell was rung twice for a general alarm.

THE GOOD WILL.—On the Fourth of July the Good Will Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company will inaugurate their new bell. It is of cast steel, weighing 2225 pounds, made in Cheshire, England, and is one of the largest in the city.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—On Saturday, by the Supreme Court, James Armstrong, Esq., of the Third Ward, was appointed a Guardian of the Poor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Taylor.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Captain James West, President of the Sixth Street Railroad, has been reappointed a member of the Board of Health by the Supreme Court.

FIRE.—At half-past 7 o'clock last evening, Johnson's grocery store, corner of Main and Linden streets, Germantown, was damaged by fire.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The bathing at this popular place of resort is now in excellent condition. All the bath-houses are up, and plentifully supplied with the best of bathing suits. A "dummy car" has been placed on the road, and runs between Atlantic City and Absecum, which is a great convenience for those wishing to do business between the two places. It is a very pleasant ride also for those who seek pleasure. Cars will also soon, it is said, be run the entire length of the city for passengers who go to the inlet. These cars for the past two years have been very great accommodations. All the hotels are in full operation, and on Saturday the express train and two daily mails commenced running to Atlantic City. Altogether the season promises to be prosperous and lively.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a dreadful accident occurred at the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by which an aged gentleman, named Weaver, was terribly crushed and mangled, having both his legs broken. He was employed by the Company as car-greaser, and while he was under one at work, a backing train struck it, the wheels passing over his legs, both of which were broken and crushed. He has since died. He was a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and was highly esteemed as a good and industrious citizen.

THE FOURTH.—The Fourth will not be formally celebrated in Camden, as was anticipated, the idea, it is announced, having been abandoned. All the observance, therefore, that will occur will be in social gatherings, picnics, etc. The boys, as usual, will employ all the explosive materials at their command, and thus signalize the day. It is to be hoped that no disturbances nor accidents will occur to mar the quiet of the day.

THE WILLIAMSTOWN RAILROAD.—Efforts have been made by the citizens of Hammonton to secure the route of the Williamstown Railroad through that city, and connect with the Raritan Bay road at Atsion. It is thought, however, that they will not be successful, as the two roads will probably connect at Jackson Station. The citizens of Hammonton propose to build the track from that place to Atsion, in case it is decided to bring it there.

FRUIT CULTURE.—At Hammonton there are now under successful cultivation 302½ acres of strawberries, 137 acres of blackberries, 16½ acres of raspberries, and 33¼ acres of cranberries. There are also 43,375 grape vines, 17332 pear trees, 9305 apple trees, 10,617 peach trees, 655 cherry trees, 119 plum trees. Besides these there are many other kinds of fruit raised in abundance.

MILITARY.—On Saturday evening the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of Camden held a meeting, and adopted a resolution asking the State authorities to supply them with arms and equipments, in order that they may be enabled to perfect their organization. This club promises to be a useful military association, and the necessary equipments should be given them by the authorities.

A SAILING MATCH.—A challenge has been sent by the owners of the sailing yacht *Delaware* to the owners of the *Harriet Smith*, of Salem, to sail a match on the 15th inst., for the sum of $250. The challenge has been accepted; but it is most likely the day of sailing will be changed.

SUCCESSFUL.—The concert given by the Sabbath School children of the First Baptist Church, Camden, a night or two ago, was very successful, realizing a handsome sum, which is to be appropriated to the interests of the school.

BADLY HURT.—A man named Jarman, while at work in Bridgeton, a day or two since, was badly injured in consequence of receiving a terrible fall, by the breaking-down of a scaffolding.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Mr. William S. Doughten, of Camden, had his jaw broken a few days ago by being struck with the shaft of his wagon, while attempting to prevent his horses from running away.

REOPENED.—The Union M. E. Church, which for some time past has been undergoing necessary repairs, was again opened for divine service yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO. 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$ 8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near F	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
60 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches, $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. M. ALLWERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address county and State of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Refer by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. Mountain, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
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Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720 and 726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY. By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO-NIGHT. And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with shrubbery, Fountains, etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 6

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE. Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—S. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8. THIS EVENING, The Gorgeous Spectacle in four parts, of the NAIAD QUEEN. Lurline, the Queen.....Miss Effie Germon. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY BY WITHAM. THE BATH OF BEAUTY. STALACTITIC HALL OF THE NAIADS. THE HOME OF THE NAIADS, in the Coral Caves beneath the waters. THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE. NATIONAL HOLIDAY. DAYLIGHT FESTIVAL. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 4th. The Gorgeous Spectacle of THE NAIAD QUEEN. Grand Military Parade and March of the AMAZONS IN FULL ARMOR. Doors open at 2½. Commence at 3¼.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. CROWDED NIGHTLY FROM PARQUET TO DOME. Last week of the Great Somatic Conjuror and Brilliant Pianist, Mr. ROBERT HELLER. MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 2d and 3d, 1866, A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. New Illusions, New Jokes, New Piano Solos. A novel and descriptive musical sketch entitled "Tempest and Sunshine;" also the wonderful Anthropotorsia," and for the first time here, "The Scarlet Spirit; or, Mephistopheles Let Loose." For full bill of entertainments, see programmes. P. S.—FOURTH OF JULY, 1866, TWO PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN. Grand Matinee in the Afternoon at 2½ P. M.; and in the evening performance at 8.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, COOL AND COMFORTABLE. SECOND WEEK! And Glorious Success!! AN ENTIRE CHANGE—EVERY ACT NEW. THIS EVENING, the Original, World-Renowned and Only BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, from No. 472 Broadway, New York. NEIL AND DAN BRYANT.....Proprietors. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8. Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. GRAND MATINEE. FOURTH OF JULY, at 2 o'clock, The whole Troupe and Equipment appearing. ADMITTANCE TO MATINEE, THIRTY CENTS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth. EXTRA NOTICE. *Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, July 3d and 4th.* The Management takes pleasure in announcing an engagement, for TWO NIGHTS ONLY, with the following WELL-KNOWN FAVORITES, who will appear each evening in a Splendid Bill, MR. WALTER LENNOX, MR. OWEN MARLOWE, MR. G. H. GRIFFITHS, MR. W. H. WALLIS, MR. J. B. EVERHAM, MONS. CAPOLO, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, MASTER BARRY, MRS. G. H. GRIFFITHS, MRS. OWEN MARLOWE, MISS KEMBLE, SUSIE SUMMERFIELD, AND OTHERS, in COOL AS A CUCUMBER, LOAN OF A LOVER, COMIC PANTOMIME, And other attractions. For particulars see Bills of the Day. Seats may be secured at the Box Office on day of performance, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., without extra charge. 7 2 3

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT. SWIMMING SCHOOL AND SWIMMING BATH FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND GENTLEMEN. THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY. The Swimming Department, on the "Fourth," will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. ONLY. No Ladies' swimming, and no instruction given on that day. 6 26 6trp

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, ALL SUMMER. Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness or the coming summer. Tickets issued by HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1007 WALNUT Street. UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO. 5 29s

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK. SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Belleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES. Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 12t wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 22 tj JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL. 2 2

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., No. 103 JONES' Alley. 3 6§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835. OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. MARINE INSURANCE ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
125,000	" 6 "	127,500 00
100,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	94,875 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	99,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,583 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,136,850	Par. Market value	$936,500 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,613 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,916 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President. BENEB LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL. FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1866	$910,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 133 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. Annual Policies issued against General Accidents, all descriptions at exceedingly low rates. Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid. Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company. For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
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M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 922 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000. This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000 Disbursed on this account within the past few years. For the present the office of this company will remain at No. 415 WALNUT STREET, but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING, N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. When as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
URMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
LOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
ELIAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President. ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer. JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

THE PROVIDENT *LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY*, OF PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES. CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
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Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 1 28§ *OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.*

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

A Reform Proposed in Our Present Corrupt Indian System.

THE Senate Finance Committee, in reporting the Indian Appropriation bill, have made amendments which radically change our present Indian system. They propose a removal of the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Secretary of the Interior to that of the Secretary of War, and the total abolition of the present plan of superintendencies, agencies, and sub-agencies, and the substitution therefor of officers of the army, detailed for that duty, but without extra pay.

We trust the change will be made, for this is one of those cases where a change can hardly make matters worse, and it may make them better. He who does not know that our present Indian system is profligately, thoroughly, hopelessly corrupt, knows nothing about it. "As dishonest as an Indian agent" is almost a proverb throughout the West. The popular supposition is that this ponderous system of Indian superintendents, Indian agents and sub-agents, is a benevolent one for the civilization and elevation of the Indian. The real fact is, that it is a gigantic scheme of plunder, from beginning to end. The Government pays out large amounts, in cash and in goods, yearly to the Indians. All passes through the hands of these officials. That they manage to steal a good deal is evident from the fact that, while their salaries are quite moderate, they all manage to get rich while in office. An Indian agent who should retire without having made his "pile," would be considered a most anomalous specimen of humanity.

One method of swindling connected with the Indian department is in the matter of the goods furnished to the Indians. Many of the annuities are payable in goods. These goods are purchased in large amounts upon advertised proposals, and ostensibly at the lowest figures. Generally the Indian agent or superintendent, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has an interest in the contract. Oftentimes the goods furnished are of a notoriously inferior quality—shoddy blankets and musty flour going to swell the profits of these honest speculators. Each tribe, as a general rule, has a resident agent, who lives upon the reservation with the Indians, superintends their affairs, pays their annuities, and plays the patriarch generally among them. With each agent is a "trader," licensed by the Government to sell goods to the Indians. Having no competition, he fixes his own prices upon the articles he sells. In *theory*, the agent is supposed to have no manner of interest in the goods, wares, and profits of the trader; in *fact*, he is a silent partner, or gets a nice percentage of the profits. In truth, there is nothing connected with the Indian Bureau, from great contracts involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, off of which high officials speculate, down to the purchase of a buffalo's hide by some petty frontier trader, that does not reek with rascality. It permeates the whole concern from top to bottom. We remember, a few years ago, when it was suddenly discovered that the Kaw Indians, a wild, roving, uncivilized tribe in Kansas, needed *frame houses!* Straightway proposals were issued and a contract was let for the building of several hundred houses at figures which made the transaction a "big thing" for the fortunate parties engaged in it. As the matter developed, it was found that one of the partners in the contract, or closely identified with it, was the *son* of a member of the Cabinet at Washington! This is but a specimen. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

Were it not that our hands are tied up by treaty stipulations for the payment of annuities, etc., it would be a blessed thing for the Indians, as well as the Government, to abolish the whole Indian system. But as we cannot do that, the next best thing is to break up the present "rings," and put the whole management of the Indians into the hands of the War Department.

The War in Europe Commenced.

THE foreign news to-day is full of interest. The European war has actually commenced, an engagement having taken place near Frankfort.

Prussia has moved with great rapidity and energy. The order for the mobilization of the Federal army was no sooner passed by the Diet, than Prussia entered Saxony and Hanover. On the 17th she occupied Dresden, the chief city of Saxony, the Saxon king retiring into Bohemia. Hanover and Cassel, the two principal cities of Hanover and Hesse Cassel, had also been occupied, and on the 19th 20,000 Prussian troops had occupied the strategic points about Leipsic, which will probably fall into their hands without serious opposition. On the 18th, war was formally declared against Austria. A glance at the map will show that Prussia, by her prompt and rapid movements, has already secured most important advantages. She has obtained possession of several strategic points that would have been cheap at the price of fiercely contested battles, and she has virtually cut off the Northern Germanic provinces from the rest of the Confederation.

Austria and the smaller States seem to be concentrating their forces at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where probably the first great battle will be fought.

Italy has declared war against Austria, and we may listen now, at any moment, for the shouts of GARIBALDI and his volunteers.

Meanwhile Russia utters a growl from her northern lair. She will allow of no interference by France. Her army is already in motion to assume a convenient post of observation. With this new element entering into the contest, the war may assume proportions which will involve all Europe before it is over.

MATTERS IN MEXICO are beginning to look decidedly "blue" for MAXIMILIAN I. The late successes of the Liberals have cheered them greatly, and they are again assuming the offensive all over the country. The abdication of his Majesty may occur sooner than has been expected.

AT LAST the rays of intelligence have penetrated the mind of the people of at least one portion of the South. At a public meeting of the citizens of Oxford, Miss., the following propositions were adopted:—

"The right of suffrage will, in all probability, be given to this people at some future day.

"Ignorant voters are the curse of our country.

"If we do not teach them some one else will; and whoever thus benefits them will win an influence over them which will control their votes.

"If we perform this service then we shall secure their identification with us in promoting all our interests."

—Of course. These are truths. The South thinks it has discovered some new truth, and is taking credit for its penetration. It is merely enunciating a fact that we have been hurling at it for the past twenty years.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The sham Democrats profess to think that the great war which the Union people waged so successfully against Rebels and traitors, had no other object than to bring these same Rebels and traitors back into their seats in Congress. The object of the war was to overthrow the Rebels, not to put them into Congress. The people think they deserve hanging much more than being made legislators for a free country.

SIGNIFICANT.—It is a significant fact, and speaks louder than volumes, that the Southern Unionists, the men who, at every cost, stood by the old flag, and maintained their integrity in the darkest hours of the national cause, are earnest supporters of the restoration policy of the Union party. *They* do not wish the doors of Congress thrown wide open to traitors whose hands are red with the blood of Union martyrs.

THE QUESTION.—Shall Rebels and traitors be admitted to seats in Congress by the side of loyal men? This is the real question to be decided now. What do the loyal people think of it? What do our gallant soldiers think of it? Shall we invite MASON and SLIDELL, and DAVIS and BRECKINRIDGE back to make laws for the country they sought to destroy? The Democrats say Yes; the Union party says No, never!

WISEACRES.—Some of the Democratic scribblers still contend that the Constitutional amendment ought to have been sent to the President for his signature. These fellows are wiser than the President himself, who makes no such claim, and ten times wiser than the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided this question years ago. Democratic regard for judicial decisions is confined to those of the pro-slavery stripe.

APPROPRIATE.—STUART ROBINSON, the Rebel Presbyterian Minister who sojourned in Canada during a good part of the war, now calls upon the people of Kentucky, "*irrespective of religion*," to stand by him and his companions in their contest with the loyal men of the Church. "Irrespective of religion" is very appropriate, for religion is something that STUART ROBINSON and his secesh crowd have but very little to do with, except to dishonor it.

NORTH CAROLINA has so far modified her law as to allow colored persons to testify in all cases where they are interested. This will do as an improvement upon something not so good; but what nonsense to exclude a man's testimony in *any case* on account of his color! We shall outgrow these relics of the barbarism of slavery after a while.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—This honorable court was exceedingly warm and crowded this morning. There was a motley crowd of delinquents in the dock—white, black, yellow, and red and blue. Some red from continual "dissolution and thaw," and others blue with indignation at the idea of being presented to this awful tribunal upon some low charge.

George Thomas was the first unfortunate called upon this morning, and gallantly pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a sacque, valued at $9 50, belonging to Eliza Bankton.

Being a man very consistent in all respects, he also pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of some vestings, the property of H. P. Atkinson.

Charles Heck was charged with the larceny of 225 pounds of iron, four cents per pound, the property of Patterson, Warden & Caster, on York street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad. Heck stole the iron from the foundry, and attempted to sell it to a blacksmith. But our honest man of the anvil prayed on him, and sent for a gentleman with a "billy" in his hand and a number on his cap, who took Mons. Heck in charge. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

At the call the affable, pleasant countenance of Edward O'Donnell popped up from the multitude of heads in that delightful place and being convicted of a charge of burglary in entering the house of Ephraim Styles, and the larceny of goods belonging to the same gentleman, immediately ducked again.

Henry Whitticker acknowledged himself guilty of a charge of using his fists and feet "somewhatly freely" upon Mr. James Anderson. His sentence was deferred till next Saturday, when he will bring in some witnesses, who will tell the Court a few things that will tend to lighten the weight of his punishment.

Madlle Mary Owens was charged with insulting the dignity of Mme. Bridget Hynes (of Paris and Dublin), by slapping in the face with a dirty, filthy household implement and weapon, commonly called a broom, and then cruelly and barbarously beating her cranium with the handle of said implement and weapon. The Madame said that Madamoiselle had for some time been amusing herself by sweeping a mud-gutter; wearying of this industrious, commendable, but monotonous exercise, she took a sudden notion, and began to bring the broom into very close connection with her beauty and knowledge box.

This sad affair seem to have arisen out of an affair of honor, which was twice settled, once in the street and again before a wise Alderman. The verdict was not guilty, and defendant to pay costs.

John W. Thomas pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of fifty-two yards of delaine, valued at $3 35, the property of Mr. Wigfall.

A great deal of time was taken up this morning in calling the list of bills, and the settling of questions by counsel. There were a number of cases called, in which defendants were present, but not witnesses, and others in which defendants were absent and witnesses in attendance. Consequently, but little business was transacted.

TWO MORE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—Two more national cemeteries have been located by the corps of workmen engaged under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, A. Q. M. One has been called the "City Point Cemetery," and is situated one mile from City Point, Va., near the banks of the Appomattox river, on the farm of E. Comer, and contains four acres. The other is known as "Fort Harrison Cemetery," and is established on a knoll half a mile east of Fort Harris, on the Virana road, nine miles from Richmond, Va., and about three miles from Virana Landing, on James river. This cemetery contains one and three-quarter acres, and is on the farm owned by the heirs of John Duttin. The City Point Cemetery will contain all the dead that were buried on the left of the Jerusalem Plank road and around City Point. Fort Harrison Cemetery will contain all the remains buried at Deep Bottom, Dutch Gap, and of those men who fell in the charge on Fort Harrison.

—Like Felicien David, Bottesini has met with great applause in his Russian tour, getting magnificent eulogies, but very little money. His retreat from Moscow has therefore been precipitated, and he is now in Trieste.

—Mad'lle Cornelie Meyerbeer, the youngest daughter of the late composer, is about to be married to Gustave Richter, a professor in the School of Fine Arts in Berlin.

Hon J. W. Forney Writes to the President.

The following letter has been furnished by Mr. Johnson, for publication in the Washington *Republican* to-day:—

NEW YORK, January 21.—My Dear Mr. President:—I have been in the city for two days, and now write under an impulse which I cannot restrain, because I feel it to be for your own good and that of the country. I take it for granted that you are resolved not to be unmindful of your own fame, and that you will not allow your friends who heartily sustain your policy to feel that they are without your aid and encouragement, whether you are a candidate for President or not; and if you are not, I shall be greatly surprised, with the wonderful favor that crowned your restoration policy. You should not allow the great offices to go to indifferent men, or those clearly in the interests of your foes. I need not repeat to you that I am now, as ever, for twenty years shown in my writings, and since your great act of patriotism in 1860, especially your open and avowed friend. Where I am to-day my two newspapers, both daily, show to the world. Hence, in what I now say, I speak no idle words, but mean all I say. The Collector's office at New York is a post that you should dispose of outside of all the politicians; not that I mean to defy them, but to select your own man, who should be free only to help you, and serve the Government; one they could neither attack nor use. Such a man as ——, of this city. He was elected to Congress in ——, as a Democrat, but, like you, refused to follow the party in treason. He served for a short time with great distinction, and resigned on account of ill health. He was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and won great applause. He is a very able man, educated to finance, intensely national, honest and independent, and could furnish millions of security. He has an organizing mind; would make you a party, or fight your battles single-handed. He is an Andrew Johnson Democrat, in short. I write in the knowledge that he would accept, and that his appointment would be received with joy by the whole community. Yours truly,

J. W. FORNEY.

To the President.

—Larkin G. Meade, Jr., the Vermont sculptor, has furnished a design for a soldier's monument in St. Johnsbury. A granite pedestal with marble tablets, on which will be inscribed the names of the fallen, will support a marble statue of America, holding laurel wreaths in her left hand, and a sword in the right. The monument will cost $8000, and will be seventeen feet high.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

OFFICE OF THE

West Jersey Hotel Company,

No. 271 South THIRD Street.

The subscription Books of this Company will open at the Company's Office, on MONDAY next July 2, and at CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, on and after July 20.

I. H. JOSEPH,
6 29 7t Attorney for Corporators.

CLAIN'S TO MERIT OF NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES.
1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives, and astringents, excelling in effectiveness any known remedy for similar purposes. [7 2 10t*23
Exclusive maker (covered by Inv. C. H. NEEDLES), TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 432 12 433, 12,464 12 465; Germantown Bank Nos 1497, 99 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 679
All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 1m3n* CASPER HEFT.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—ALL goods heretofore shipped by the WALLOWER LINE, will, on and after this date, be received and forwarded from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets.

S. B. KINGSTON,
7 2 6t Agent Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM BARLOW.
Philadelphia, June 25, 1866. 6 25 m3t

VERANDAH

AND

WINDOW AWNINGS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up, in Town or Country,

AWNINGS,

FOR WINDOWS OR VERANDAHS,

Of the various materials used for the purpose, of which they keep an assortment constantly on hand.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

7 2 mw6trp

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning, bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
7 1 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Have reduced the price of their stock of auction bought

DRESS GOODS,

To such rates as will insure the object of an entire clearance.

The stock is large and attractive.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
7 2 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK

OF

GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
HERNANI BAREGES,
LAWNS,
BLACK IRON BAREGES,
PERCALES,

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS,

6 16 swt8 1j

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

LAWNS AND JACONETS OF NEW STYLES,

AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

SUMMER GOODS,

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
Closing out at Reduced Prices.
A full and attractive stock now on hand.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

MOHAIR ALPACAS,

Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow

MOUSSELINE A SOIT,

Reduced to 35 cents per yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

STORE TO BE ALTERED.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 pieces white-ground Iron Bareges, reduced to 31c
15 pieces mixed Grenadine Dupogue, 31c.; reduced from 50.
50 pieces Melange and Mohairs, for Travelling Suits, 31c.
5 pieces Silver Mohair Poplins, for suits, 37½c.; worth 75.

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETTS.

French Organdies and Jaconetts, 25, 31, and 37½c; reduced.
Yard wide English Prints (Hoyle's), 25c.
Best American Prints, 19c.

HEM S. HKFS. HEM S. HKFS.

100 dozen Ladies' Hem S. Hkfs, 28c., worth 45.
Hem S. Hkfs., 25 to 75c.; reduced.
Genis Fine Colored Border Hk s. (Linen), 37½c.
50 dozen Napkins, large size, $2 25. A Job Lot.
Linen Table Damasks (Loom), 62c. per yard.
Linen Damasks and Towels, greatly reduced.
250 dozen Honey Comb and Patent Friction Bath Towels.
20 pieces Irish Linens, 45 and 50c.; old price.
Lead colored Linens, very cheap.

DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.

1 case 2¼ yards wide White Sheeting Muslin, only 88c.
1 case heavy 4 4 White Muslin 25c
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Great Falls, Forestdale, and all leading makes, below case price
1 bale fine all-wool Bardvale Flannel, 38c.
Flannels, all grades, purchased before the recent advance, to be sold cheap.

BLACK SILKS REDUCED.

Heavy Blue edge Silk, $1 62.
Yard wide heavy Gros Graine for Coats $2 95.
250 large size Shetland Shawls, best goods.
Handsome Seaside Shawls, camel's hair fringe, $4 50.
Linen Fans, Linen Fans, from auction.
Portemonnales a large assortment, cheap.
Fine French Pomades, Bandoline, Combs, and Brushes, of our own importation.

CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.

The Gabrielle Poop Skirts closing out.
Best Whalebone Corsets.
A general reduction throughout the whole stock.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

During alteration of front building (commencing July 5) the entrance to the Store will be on FILBERT Street, below Eighth.
6 30 3t4p E. R. LEE.

FRENCH PERCALES,

Reduced to 40 and 50 cents.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

PEARL AND MODE COLORS ALPACAS,

Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

SILK STRIPED POPLINS,

Reduced to 50 cents.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 2 3t Above Willow.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 1mw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. B. Mandebach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

GRAND EXCURSIONS

FOR TOURISTS,

AND

PLEASURE TRAVEL,

VIA

Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton,

OR

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS,

For Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, the Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Lake Memphremagog, Saratoga Springs, Sharon Springs, Trenton Falls, Catskill Mountains, West Point, Gorham, Portland, Boston, Newport, Delaware Water Gap, etc., etc.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS SOLD AT REDUCED RATES.

Passengers have choice of seven different routes to Niagara Falls, with through Tickets, via Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, by the American or English line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

This is the only route by which passengers can purchase through tickets for the round trip, returning to Philadelphia via New York.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare!

Tickets for sale at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street (Continental Hotel), where all information and circulars descriptive of the routes can be obtained.

CHARLES PARKER, Ticket Agent.
J. W. GORE, General Ticket Agent.
W. H. GATZMER, General Agent.
Philadelphia, June 23 1866. 6 30 2m

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	**MAUCH CHUNK,**
EASTON,	**ALLENTOWN,**
BETHLEHEM,	**HAZLETON,**

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 32 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 6 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Warves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M., Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5 00 P. M., Cape May Express.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 818 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS,

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.
6 13wm2m N. VAN HORN, Passenger Agent.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the Summit of the Alleghenny Mountains

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

In Every Respect,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

ADDRESS,

WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 26 1m *PROPRIETOR.*

NATIONAL HOTEL

AND

EXCURSION HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. P. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Rail road, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful, the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 15 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,

NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,

NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open, where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Is now open for the season.

The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address

SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD for a few persons can be had on a Farm near Fairville Station, Baltimore Central Railroad. Good water and shade, and large rooms. Address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county. References required.
June 15, 1866. 6 26 6t*

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—In addition to the nightly performances, the Bryants appear on Wednesday afternoon in a grand matinee, at which all the lovers of minstrelsy can enjoy themselves to the utmost of their capabilities in that direction.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The week opens at this theatre with the grand spectacular drama of the *Naiad Queen* still upon the boards. It appears to have lost none of its attractiveness for the play-goers.

HELLER announces this as his last week at the Arch Street Theatre, opening this evening with a series of jokes, illusions, and musical *morceaux* entirely new. His still crowded audiences attest his never-waning popularity.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HOW A FIRE OCCURRED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the southwest corner of Spruce and Dean streets, under the following circumstances:—The house in question is an ice cream saloon and dwelling, and Mr McNabb, the proprietor, had sold out to Symonity & Dexter, and they took possession on Saturday evening.

A black boy named Elias Sanders was handed over to the new occupants as a part of the establishment, as it were. In the third story room, which is used for storing crockery, a bed had been fixed for the boy to sleep on; but he was strictly enjoined not to take a light to bed with him.

It appears that Sanders' people belong to Chester, and he had been invited to a quarterly meeting there and was to have left the city at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boy had purchased some new clothing on Saturday evening to wear on his trip, and being very anxious to see how they looked on him, he went out and bought a candle on the sly and took it up to his room, where he lighted it and proceeded to try on the clothes. After admiring himself awhile he laid out the articles of apparel he intended to take to Chester, his watch, jewelry, etc, and made preparations to retire to bed.

He took the candle, which he had stood on end between two plates, and laid it down on the shelf, after bowing it out. He placed it in such a manner, however, that an unseen spark fell directly into a drawer which contained his clothing and valuables, and a slow, smouldering fire was the consequence.

After being in bed about three hours, Sanders woke up with a suffocating feeling, and found the room full of smoke, and a further examination showed that the contents of the drawer containing his highly prized new clothes and other articles were entirely destroyed. The fire had also extended to the bed where he slept, and had he not awakened at the time he did he would in all probability have been burned to death.

A CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.—Professor William Wagner, the founder of the well-known "Wagner Free Institute of Science," a venerable gentleman of nearly threescore years and ten, has been forced to come into Court to protect himself from persecution by the officers of the law. Professor Wagner resides in the rural section of the Twentieth Ward. In the neighborhood resides a man who owns a horse, which latter animal is suffered to run at large, and has of late caused great annoyance to the Professor by breaking into his inclosure. To rid himself of the nuisance, Professor Wagner at last locked up the migratory beast, and advertised for the owner to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

The owner being considerably excited over this summary procedure, despatched a colored girl, living as a servant in his family, to the office of Alderman Fitch, before whom she preferred against the Professor a charge of "suspicion of the larceny of a horse." A warrant for the arrest of the Professor was thereupon placed in the hands of Constable Griffith by whom it was served and executed. This latter official in performing his duty is said to have treated his prisoner in a shameful manner, tearing his coat, and dragging him like a common felon into the presence of the magistrate. Although possessed of ample means an opportunity to send for bail was denied him, and he was thrust unceremoniously into one of the Station House cells.

On Saturday, Professor Wagner caused the arrest of the principal parties to the proceeding, and had them brought before Recorder Eneu, when the above state of facts was elicited on examination. The affair appeared to be of so grave a character that the Recorder reserved his decision until to-day. Alderman Fitch was this morning discharged, but the constable, Griffith, was held in $1000 bail to answer for an excess of zeal in the discharge of his official duties.

A RICHMOND JAILOR IN THE HANDS OF THE PHILISTINES.—Mr John B Carey is the Superintendent of Richmond (Virginia) jail, and came to this city lately to purchase a quantity of machinery, etc., to take to the late Rebel capital. Mr. Carey stopped at the Continental with a friend, and on Saturday paid a visit to the Penitentiary and Jonas' Armory, at Frankford leaving his friend with a newly made acquaintance.

On returning to the Continental Mr. Carey missed his particular acquaintance, but met the one he left him in company with. The new acquaintance informed Mr. Carey that he was from Virginia, and had come also to Philadelphia to purchase machinery. He was very friendly and communicative, and invited Mr. Carey to take a walk, which was acceded to, and the twain started forth.

When near Third and Walnut streets, another individual joined the party, and accosted Mr. Carey's companion in a friendly manner. A mutual introduction and exchange of civilities ensued, and in the course of the conversation which took place, new acquaintance No. 1 said to new acquaintance No. 2, "Oh, while I think of it, I'll pay you that $100." The other said, "Oh never mind; time enough."

The payment was insisted on, however, and a pocket-book drawn forth, but the debtor found that he only had a check for $1000. He was about running to the bank to get it cashed, when he suddenly turned and said to Carey, "Oh just lend me $100 for a few moments to pay this bill, and I'll pay you as soon as I get this check cashed." The money was lent, the two went into a building apparently to sign a receipt, and Mr. Carey waited outside. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Carey has been waiting for that check to get cashed ever since.

ARRIVED FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Yesterday the steamship *Star of the Union*, Blanchard, commander, from New Orleans June 24th, arrived with passengers and a full cargo of cotton to the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company. On June 26th, at 8 30 A M., Tortugas bearing S. E. by E 65 miles, passed steamer *Fung Shuey*, for New Orleans. On June 27th, at 9.30 A. M., 20 miles north of Sombrero, passed steamship *Raleigh*, for New Orleans. We are indebted to Purser Hawley for late files of the New Orleans papers. The following is a list of her passengers:—Mrs. McAuley and daughter, B. Pillet and lady, J. H. Markham, O. Pierce, Miss Pierce, Mrs F. Gillen, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Fuller, Miss L Hawthorn, Mrs. A. M. MacRoberts W. M. Webster, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mrs. Patterson, Captain Doyle, Captain Whittenbury, D. H. Chapman, L. G. de Pisle and lady, T. F. Walker and lady, P. R Byrne and lady, Mrs. R. M. Pasteur two children and servant, Mrs J. A. Douglass four children and servant, Charles M. Webb, Captain R. W. Foster, J. Haff, William Roberts, Fowdy Flick, Louis Tyler, John Cummings, Mr Raymond, Captain Byrnes, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Long five children and servant, Miss Newton, Mrs Glennon and niece, Mrs. M. Mahnken, Mrs. J. S. Macdonald and child, Mrs. S. Arial child and servant, Miss M. Fellows, Miss Swain, A. Baldwin lady and servant, A. W. Clegg, T. R Rodgers, Mrs S. H. Wood, G. W. Wood, Miss Edwards, Miss M. Cooley, J. C. Van Wickle and servant, Louis Dunning, Mrs Dunning and servant, Miss Dunning, J. Eichelbarger, O N. Blackington, Charles Reed, J. W. Reeve, R. W. Bramball, S. Palmer, R. Holmes, James Kellogg.

A LITTLE JOKER.—Cockey Maynes, who has a most unsavory reputation among the police, because of his numerous attempts to enter the houses of quiet citizens during the small hours of the night, is now boarding at the Moyamensing House at the expense of the county. On Saturday, however, he concluded to remove to more expensive and more commodious quarters. Watching his opportunity, he slipped from his cell, and by the time the keeper turned about he found him on a stable loft inside the enclosure. The keeper was so unkind as to point a loaded revolver at the head of Cockey, whereupon Cockey cried out, in the language of the celebrated coon who had been treed by Captain Scott:—"Don't shoot; I'm coming down!" And down he came, declaring that he meant the whole thing for a joke; that he had found the atmosphere in his cell rather insalubrious, and thought a change of air would do him good. Having no hope of persuading the keeper to take a similar view of the matter, he had concluded to take the airing on his own responsibility. The result was a lamentable one as far as Cockey Maynes was concerned. He was conducted into the cell lately tenanted by Anton Probst, and fastened to the floor by the same chain that had been used to restrict the emotions of that wretched creature. As soon as the present occupant of the "Murderer's Cell" has had a proper insight into the strictness of the prison discipline, he will be transferred to less ignominious quarters.

THE FREE LECTURE AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS—On Tuesday evening, July 3, will be by Mr. John Saul, the celebrated rose grower, of Washington, D. C. The subject:—"Roses and their Management."

POLICE ARRESTS DURING JUNE.—During the past month the following police arrests were made:—

District.	No. of Arrests.	District.	No. of Arrests.
1	122	12	169
2	54	13	99
3	470	14	43
4	333	15	43
5	906	16	106
6	127	Day Sergeants	20
7	133	Vagrant Detectives	50
8	264	Chesnut Hill	6
9	189	Harbor Police	39
10	252	Reserve Corps	113
11	205	Park Police	43

ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.—This morning, the Board of Health, Guardians of Poor, and Prison Inspectors organized themselves for the coming six months. The principal officers are as follows:—

Board of Health—President, James A. McCrea; Secretary, E Ward, M D.

Guardians of Poor—President, George Erett; Secretary, Charles F. Miller

Prison Inspectors—President John B. Biddle, M. D.; Secretary, Edmund Smith

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS DURING THE PAST MONTH.—During the month of June the following permits were issued by the Building Inspectors:—Three-story dwellings, 162; two-story dwellings, 147; bank, 1; dryhouse, 1; dyehouse 1; distilleries, 3; foundry, 1; factories, 6; children's homes, 2; laundry, 1; mills, 2; offices, 8; sheds, 2; slaughter houses, 1; stables, 20; stores, 10; shops, 28; storehouses, 1. Total number of new buildings, 399. Alterations and additions 123. Total number of permits 522.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.—The annual commencement of the Departments of Law and Art of the University of Pennsylvania will take place tomorrow morning, in Musical Fund Hall, at a quarter past ten o'clock. The exercises will consist of orations by the graduating class and a Master's oration by Mr. Ashton, of the class of 1863. Among the degrees to be conferred is that of LL D., on Henry Coppee, formerly a Professor in the University, and now President of the Lehigh University.

THIEF PURSUED AND CAUGHT.—A man named Henry Wilson hired himself out to a farmer near Paoli recently, and in the absence of his employer packed up a quantity of things, and started for the city. The farmer, on returning home, mounted his horse and started at full speed in pursuit. Wilson was captured in the Twenty fourth Ward, and taken before Alderman Warren, who committed him.

THROWN FROM A CART.—This morning about 10 o'clock, a man named James Moran, while driving a horse and coal cart, at Seventh and Girard avenue, was thrown from his seat by the horse suddenly turning out of the track, and badly injured about the head and breast. He was conveyed to his residence, No 160 Brown street.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING.—Fanny Ann Nohn, alias Fanny Smith, lived with Mrs. Cavalo, at No. 142 South Eighth street. Yesterday afternoon, Officer Baymore arrested Fanny for stealing a lot of clothing from her employer. She will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

SHOT IN THE LEG.—A colored man named George Whittaker purchased a pistol to fire salutes with on the Fourth, and was yesterday engaged in flourishing the weapon at Sixth and Lombard streets, when it exploded, and shot him in the leg, inflicting a painful wound.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An unknown man was taken sick last night, while attending the services at the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifth street, below Carpenter, and died before reaching home.

THE ASSAULT ON OFFICER ORR.—A man named Patrick Heenan has been arrested charged with being engaged in the late assault on Officer Orr. Alderman Patchell held him in $3000 bail.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday, George March, Andrew Kane, and Thomas McLoughlin were arrested at No 138 Pine street, charged with picking pockets.

BATHERS ARRESTED.—During Saturday and Sunday the Park Police made thirteen arrests for bathing in the Schuylkill near the Park.

CHOLERA.—In all time of pestilence, want of proper precaution destroys more lives than the disease itself. Should the Cholera visit us, the lives of nine out of ten of those who will be attacked may be saved by the timely use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE*. No family should be without it, to be promptly administered when premonitory symptoms first make their appearance. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

MILLER & SON, at No. 610 Market street, have one of the largest and most complete stocks of the kind in the city. They accordingly do a large wholesale business in all sorts of confections, fruits, and fireworks. To those who are laying in their stock for the "Fourth," we can only intimate that they will but subserve their own interests by giving them a call. Fireworks are, of course, needed by everybody, and will be used by everybody. In the way of fruits and confectionery, also, there are many who will consider the occasion as warranting an extra outlay. To all such we say give Miller & Son a visit, and you will be suited, unless you are very hard to suit.

FLIES.—

The flies swarm forth on frolic bent
And o'er our faces light,
Or, stuck on "fly-papers," present
A very nasty sight.
Yet, though those fatal papers slay
Their thousands ev'ry hour,
New flies as thickly throng our way
As buyers at the Tower;
No sticky traps we here require,
But charm you with well-made attire!

Linen Dusters.

Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.

All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—As several statements have been published in the city papers regarding a trial of Sewing Machines, held at Allentown, June 26th, the Florence Sewing Machine agents deem it due to the public as well as themselves to publish the following report of the judges:—

The undersigned committee appointed as Judges of the relative merits of the "WILLCOX & GIBBS" and the "FLORENCE" sewing Machines, would make the following short statement of facts:—

The parties met according to appointment on Tuesday afternoon, June 26, 1866, at Kline's Hall.

The WILLCOX & GIBBS claimed as the party challenged, "the choice of weapons and *modus operandi*" (their language), had a paper drawn up as how the test ought to be conducted, etc.

All the conditions were accepted by the "FLORENCE" with the exception of two, to which the committee objected.

The "FLORENCE" made no conditions, but repeatedly offered a test of the machines upon all and every point the "WILLCOX & GIBBS" would prefer, to which the latter would not agree.

In consequence of this disagreement neither of the machines could be operated for a test, when the judges withdrew, convinced that the "WILLCOCK & GIBBS" was anxious to evade a trial.

E. D. LEISENRING,
W. H BLUMER.

ALLENTOWN, June 28, 1866.

In publishing the above card we disclaim all idea of a victory, as WE do not place the Florence in competition with any of the single-thread fraternity. But since the agent of the Willcox & Gibbs Company has seen fit to publish statements regarding the trial which do not harmonize with facts, we think it is but justice to our agent, with whom the controversy has been, to publish the above, and also the following "correction" by the Secretary of the meeting:—

Explanatory—The following extract from the minutes of the sewing-machine contest, published in yesterday's *News*, not receiving the approval of some of the judges, it is erased from the record:—

"The Florence side refused to practically *test* the different *points* of the machines, but, as it appeared, wanted only to try the r machine."

I have no interest in the dispute, and I desired but to give what I *thought* was a faithful record of the proceedings.

R C. ETTINGER, Secretary.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION is the desire of every American. Reconstruction of the system when "run down" is the prime necessity of every one. How the Constitution of the United States may be restored is a debatable question, even with wise and good men—but there is no question that the enfeebled human constitution may be restored by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGERBREAD.—Excellent. Buy it of G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

CONFECTIONERY AND FIREWORKS.—In view of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, Mr. George W. Jenkins, renowned confectioner at No. 1037 Spring Garden street, has just opened a large and varied assortment of Fireworks, comprising Rockets, Roman Candles, Bengola Lights, Star Wheels, Mines, Demon Torches, Pin-Wheels, Chasers, Squibs, etc etc, which are of the best quality, and will be sold at much lower rates than they have been for several years. His stock of Foreign Fruits, Candied Fruits, Jellies, Preserves, etc., is very fine, as is also his inimitable Confectionery, which he manufactures of pure sugar, without the admixture of any hurtful compounds. For any of the above articles this is the place to visit.

IS PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, know how quick it could be cured by taking *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

WHEN you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

SWEET OPOPONAX—NEW PERFUME FROM MEXICO.—The Sweet Opoponax is the ladies' delight. The latest fashionable perfume. Try it once and you will use no other. E. T. SMITH, & Co, New York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—The Homœopathic system of medical practice has become one of the fixed institutions of American society. It can hardly any longer be considered an experiment. Dr. Humphreys, whose advertisement appears in our columns this week, has long and successfully given his attention to the preparation of specifics for the various ills which flesh is heir to, and is placing them in the reach of all who may wish to test their virtues.—*Dunkirk Journal*. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—This is *the* Hair dressing of the age. It is pretty, cheap, and durable.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft, and glossy.
It prevents hair from turning grey and falling off.
It restores hair in non prematurely bald heads.
No wonder that it is literally sold by the car-load by all druggists.

CRYSTAL MINT-DROPS.—At this season of the year, and particularly for tourists, these confections should not be overlooked. They are calculated to prevent derangements of the system caused by heat and sudden changes of the weather.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

MR CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, Esq., the well-known Rope and Cordage Manufacturer, No 23 N. Water street begs leave to inform the public that after having tried everything, he was completely and permanently cured by using a small quantity of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. See advertisement, eighth page.

PURE GINGER CONFECTIONS.—Admirably adapted to the summer season.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No 1210 Market street,

FINE ARTS.—The closing sale of oil paintings, crystal medallions, etc., takes place this evening at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, at eight o'clock.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 6-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third st.

1881 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No 34 S. Third street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HARDING—HENNEN.—At Throg's Neck, on Friday, June 29, by the Rev. William H. Scott, D. D., J. MORRIS HARDING, of Philadelphia, to EVA, daughter of Alfred Hennen, Esq., of New Orleans. §§

McGINLEY—KATZS.—On the evening of June 13, 1866, by the Rev. Joseph E. Smith, at the Parsonage house at Fifth Street M. E. Church, Mr. GEORGE W. McGINLEY to Miss BECKIE W. KAIZS, all of this city.

REIFF—CROWELL.—On the 31st of January, 1866, by the Rev. John Thompson, Mr. ISAAC S. REIFF to Miss MAGGIE CROWELL, all of this city.

THORNE—ZIEGENFUS.—June 22, by Rev. James Y. Mitchell, POWELL R. THORNE, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA T. ZIEGENFUS, of Haddington, Philadelphia.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 1st instant, after a short illness, EDWARD W. CLARK, of the United States Navy, aged 23 years, son of Dr. Jonathan Clark.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's summer residence, Lower Merion, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to North Laurel Hill. *

CUMMING.—7th month 1st, after a lingering illness, SARAH CUMMING, wife of Charles Cumming, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 884 N. Sixth street, on Fifth-day, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery. *

KEMP.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. ANN KEMP, relict of the late John Kemp, of New York city.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. James Eccles, No. 2022 Christian street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery. **

KERN.—On the 30th ultimo, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, wife of George Kern, No. 1243 N. Twelfth street.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. *

PAUL.—On the 30th ultimo, Mr. ALBERT W. PAUL, eldest son of the late William R. Paul, Esq., in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family, also Mount Olive Lodge, No. 375, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1845 Camac street, on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

POLLOCK.—On the 30th of June, EDWARD, son of William J. and Rose W. Pollock, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 2 weeks.

Funeral on Tuesday, July 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the house of his father, N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Fitzwater streets, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited.

THOMSON.—On the 1st inst., Captain NATHAN THOMSON, in the 70th year of his age. (North Carolina papers please copy.)

His remains will be interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery, from the residence of his nephew, George Thomson, No 618 N. Tenth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A CARPET SWEEPING MACHINE, BY taking up the dust as fast as it sweeps, does not grind it into the carpet like a broom. It therefore saves your carpet and your time. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE TIGHTEST KIND OF A SQUEEZE is given without injury to the clothing by those labor, time, and clothes saving affairs called Patent Clothes Wringing Machines. Several of the most approved patterns are for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IF SEVEN PERSONS SIT DOWN TO shell Peas or Beans, you, with one of the Patent Shelling Machines can do as much and as well as all of them. They cost from $3 to $6 each. A liberal discount to dealers by the manufacturer's Agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. I. JORDAN,
No. 229 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. $14

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" **Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" **Crying**-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	" **Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
5,	" **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" **Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	25
7,	" **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	" **Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" **Suppressed**, or painful Periods	25
12,	" **Whites**, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" **Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	" **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" **Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	" **Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" **Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" **Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21,	" **Asthma**, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" **Ear Discharges**, impaired Hearing	50
23,	" **Scrofula**; enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" **General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" **Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" **Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding	50
27,	" **Kidney-Disease**, Gravel	50
28,	" **Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	" **Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30,	" **Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed	50
31,	" **Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32,	" **Sufferings** at change of life	1.00
33,	" **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	" **Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

25 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	8 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
6 22 fmw4m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS!
EXCURSION TICKETS
BETWEEN ALL POINTS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AND BRANCHES,
WILL BE SOLD
AT REDUCED RATES.
GOOD FROM JULY 2D TO 7TH INCLUSIVE.
JOHN WELCH,
6 29 5trp General Ticket Agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Bethlehem, Doylestown, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Wilkesbarre, will be issued at reduced rates, from the Ticket Offices, on Third street, above Thompson, and corner Berks and American streets, on the 3d and 4th of July, good to return until the evening of July 5th.
No Excursion Tickets sold on the cars.
6 30 3t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms, plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 5 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton, Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases to his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 23t

FOURTH EDITION

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF BOSTON."

THE GERMAN WAR.

NO SERIOUS COLLISION YET

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SANDY HOOK, July 2.—The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st of June, has arrived off this port.

Her advices are two days later than were furnished by the steamer *Bremen*.

LONDON, June 20, Evening.—No serious collision has yet taken place anywhere between the Austrian and Prussian forces, but battles are expected at Frankfort, and in Saxony or Silesia.

Owing to the adverse vote on the Reform Bill, there is a ministerial crisis in England.

It is believed that the ministers will tender their resignations.

[LATER.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamship *City of Boston* arrived up at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 20, Evening.—Cotton—The sales for three days amount to 20,000 bales, including 3500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with a decline of 1/4d. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13@13 1/4.

Breadstuffs are buoyant.

The Provision market is firm and advancing.

LONDON, June 20, Evening.—Consols closed at 85 1/2@86 for money.

American Stocks—U. S. Five-twenties, 64 1/2; Illinois Central, 74 1/2@75; Erie, 40 1/2@41.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—The steamers *City of London* and *Britannia* have arrived at this port.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

Senate.

Mr. Clark (N. H.), from the special committee appointed to take into consideration the condition of the Mississippi levees, made a report accompanied by a bill making appropriations for the repair of the levees.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of Friday last, states in a communication to the Senate, that the Treasury Department had information at the time of the appointment of Thomas E more, as Collector of Customs at Mobile, that Elmore had never held office under the late Rebel Government, but had been opposed to the Rebellion from its inception.

Mr Nye introduced a joint resolution for the representation of the mining interests of this country at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Conness called up a bill to quiet the title to certain lands in Benecia, California, which was passed.

A bill to pay certain volunteers called into the service at Cincinnati to repel the Kirby Smith invasion of 1862 was passed.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.), from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on on the resolution for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition, made a report. The Conference Committee struck out the words "in coin" after the amounts appropriated, and as thus amended the joint resolution goes to the President.

The consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal bill was postponed, without discussion, until to-morrow.

House of Representatives:

Under the call of the States for bills and joint resolutions, the following were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Lynch (Me.), a bill to protect the public credit, and to prevent bribery and corruption.

By Mr. Rose (Me.), to amend the acts incorporating the Guardian Society for reforming juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Bidwell (Cal.), to aid in the construction of a canal in California.

A resolution offered by Mr. Perham last Monday came up, reciting certain outrages committed in Georgia upon citizens from Maine, and calling upon the President to inform the House whether the personal rights of citizens of the United States are at present sufficiently protected in said State, and whether any further legislation is necessary to clothe him with sufficient authority to protect all the loyal citizens of the States recently in rebellion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. After some debate the resolution was agreed to.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The Forney Letter.

Considerable talk has been created here to-day by the publication, in a morning paper, of a letter written by Hon. John W. Forney to President Johnson on January 2, 1866, asking for the appointment of a New York Democrat to the Collectorship of New York City. The name of the party for whom the office was asked does not appear in the letter as published, but it is understood to have been Henry J. Stebbins, Member of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Suicide of Senator Lane.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A later despatch to Representative Clark says Senator Lane died at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Steamer "Cuba" Signalled.

HALIFAX, July 2.—A steamer, supposed to be the *Cuba*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., has been signalled below.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton quiet at 36@37c. Flour has advanced 15 to 25c.; 8000 barrels sold; State, $6 60@10 25; Ohio, $8 80@13 75; Western, $6 80@10 00; Southern, $10 20@17 00; Canada, $9@13 90. Wheat dull and sales unimportant. Corn has advanced 1@2c. at the opening, but receded to Saturday's prices; 120,000 bushels sold at 86@88c. Beef steady. Pork firm; 2000 barrels Mess sold at $32 37 1/2@32 50. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Stock market strong. Illinois Central scrip, 120; do. bonds, 105; Michigan Southern, 78 1/2; New York Central, 98 1/2; Reading, 104; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouris 78; Erie, 63; Western Union, 52; Treasuries, 103; 10 40's, 97; 6-20s, 104; Coupon 6s, 106; Gold, 153. The Stock Board has adjourned over till Thursday.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Flour is dull. Wheat dull and unsettled. Corn quiet; white $1 19@1 21; yellow $1 03. There is little inquiry for Oats, and the prices are weak. Provisions steady; shoulders 11 5/8c. Sugar fir

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

he Wheat Crops of the West—Everything "Lovely" in Minnesota—Lake City and Lake Pepin—Fishing and Travel, Etc. Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LAKE CITY, Minnesota, June 23, 1866.—From what I can see in travelling from Washington to Minnesota, and from extensive inquiry along the route, there is no reason to fear short crops of anything in the farming line, unless in exceptional cases of winter wheat and rye. Crops are everywhere a little backward, but under the influence of the recent rains are coming forward finely. In Minnesota everything looks lovely. Wheat brings two dollars a bushel, or nearly, at the river towns, and farmers are straining every nerve, or rather muscle, to break up as much new land as possible, and make their money while their great staple is in high demand. Instances are known where farms are paid for by a single crop. Every ox, horse, or mule is wanted for the breaking plough this year, and those who have no teams of their own are paying in this section six and seven dollars an acre for turning the sod under.

This town is situated on a fine prairie along the west side of Lake Pepin, sixty miles below St. Paul. The residence part is built up with handsome cottages, with ample grounds, well shaded with forest and fruit trees. There are several good hotels—one large and very fine one for a country town; and the place has become a favorite resort for people from the East and South, who come here to enjoy the delights of a Minnesota summer. And here let me correct an error of expression, very common with those who write about Lake Pepin. It is frequently called an "enlargement of the Mississippi river." You might as well call a man's body an enlargement of his neck. The river simply runs into it and out of it. Lake Pepin is a first-class country lake of itself, and is under no obligations to the Father of Waters for its existence. It is from three to five miles wide, and nearly thirty long, surrounded with high bluffs, some of which rise perpendicularly for three or four hundred feet, and present a face of bare sandstone columns, with green slopes on the summit, while others show a sloping forest from the water's edge. There is not in America a more delightful lake than Lake Pepin, either for scenery, for boating, for healthfulness of climate, or for fishing. The bass, wall-eyed pike, pickerel, and muscalunge abound in its sky-tinted waters, and the speckled trout are found in its numerous tributaries.

We have yet to try the trout here, but you might have seen us playing a few of the lake beauties the other day. Anchoring our skiff off the point in front of the village one afternoon, we captured twenty-eight game fish, consisting of white bass, Ohio salmen, yellow pike (the two last belonging to the pike perch family), and pickerel; also, three catfish and two skipjacks, or hickory shad. The average weight was about two pounds, excluding the catfish, which was a fifteen-pounder. We played the latter for half an hour with one slender tackle, and were finally compelled to round ashore, and lead him out upon the beach. We would be in favor of calling the cat a game fish if he was not so stubborn in his resistance. You may reel him ever so gently, but he will never give up, and come in. Deaf to reason, he must be killed by main force. Parboiled and baked, he is said to be a good fish for the table, but we want no more of them on our hooks. We fished with single sinews and small hooks, with minnow. As we did not use the fly, the "scientific" sportsman will of course turn up his nose at us; but the sport was good enough for us. There is just enough uncertainty as to whether you will get another bite, and just enough probability that you will, to "balance the emotions;" and the fresh cooling breeze, and the boat gently rocking on the wave, fill one with a sense of exquisite pleasure.

And when the fish takes your hook and minnow—when you feel the sudden tautening of the line, and see it spin through the water, as the pike or bass darts right or left, or dive to the lowest depths, or madly leaps into the air to see what unheard-of enemy has got him now, or perhaps to get a square blow at your line with his tail, or the better to shake the hook from his mouth—you can crowd into a few moments sport enough to keep the mind healthy for a year just by the recollection of it, provided you always have a drop of wild blood in your veins, uncorrupted by city notions of fly fishing. We have no objection to scientific sportsmen, as they call themselves; their methods are, no doubt, very fine for those who have time, money, and opportunity to practise them; but if they do not quit writing down in their books those who sometimes fish with a natural bait as "blockheads," "pot fishers," and "poachers," some of us will get after them by-and-by with a sharp stick.

If the last remark is considered at all severe we will relieve it, and do justice to the fly by adding that on the following day we stood well out on the rocky point near Prescott, and cast the trout fly over the black bass, in swift water, capturing a baker's dozen in a couple of hours. Their weight was about three pounds each. There are rocky shores along the upper Mississippi in every neighborhood, where there is fine bass fishing as one could wish.

If one wants to see large fish, without killing it, it is amusing to watch the bill-fish in Lake Pepin. They weigh from ten to one hundred pounds, have a short, stout body, and a paddle-shaped bill from ten inches to two feet long, running out from the nose. Their favorite play is to jump straight out of water and stand on their tails for an instant, and then fall back like a stone upon their side. On a windy day they are also seen darting from wave to wave around the steamboats.

Captain Preston Lodwick, of blessed steamboat memory, used to amuse his lady passengers while watching the bill-fish jump up away in advance of his steamer, as she ploughed through Lake Pepin, by saying that they were "Getting up to see what boat was coming." I have heard fishermen appropriate the idea, and say they were "Getting up to see who was fishing."

A Living Frog in the Centre of a Block of Marble—How Did He Get There?

From the Louisville Courier.

On last Thursday 14th, as the masons were preparing the large stones for the doorsills of the banking house being erected by the McElroys & Co., in Springfield Kentucky, they came upon a living frog in the middle of a large stone, walled about with solid stone on all sides. The stone came from the quarry on the farm of Mr. Mulligan, near Springfield, about ten feet below the surface. Immediately above the stratum from which this block came, lay strata, one thirteen and the other ten inches thick. As it lay upon the bench it was five feet long and three feet wide. The workmen cut it perpendicularly the long way, and in dressing one of the inside edges they broke through into a small aperture near the middle each way, and discovered something in it. Fifteen or twenty citizens were called around and witnessed the dressing off the stone and the liberation of the frog from his old stone habitation. He began to give signs of life as soon as the breaking of the rock let in the air. In a short time he so med sprightly and wide awake, but soon began to show signs of excitement and pain. He was then placed in a small glass jar, which was loosely corked. In this place he lived until Sunday night, June 17. This animal is of the order *Raindæ*, or frog tribe, a regular Kentucky pond frog, just such as may be seen on the banks of any pond now. The stone in which it was found is a solid old blue limestone, of the old *Silurian* deposit, so well known in all the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. Of the regular *Paleozoic rocks (i. e.)* those containing the remans of the eldest animals known to have existed. Now, there are some conclusions that I think force themselves upon every practical man, who witnessed the liberation of this specimen of antiquity from his prison:—

1. He was as old as the stone in which he was imbedded. That stone was formed around him; no doubt of that. There were no cracks or fissures there.

2. He has been while there in a state of suspended animation—no breathing holes. If he had breathed he must have eaten, or he would have perished. There was no possibility of food reaching him in that place. Either he was a very old frog, or this is a very young stone.

But we leave this to geology and geologists to settle. No doubt he was a contemporary of "the frogs of Egypt." When no was a tadpole there were no such things as banks; no exchange on Liverpool and New York. Greenbacks were not the currency when he retired from the public. He lived in a very small world, but then he was "monarch of all he surveyed." Had very little opportunity to cultivate his social tendencies; knew nothing of the pleasures of passing out to his front door in the cool of the evening, and gobbling up flies and bugs and other little delicacies of that kind. While he experienced no great emptiness on the outside of him, no doubt he experienced quited a protracted emptiness within.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., June 20.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Claims.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and forty-six dollars and ten cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to and for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. To pay A. C. Paquet for new seal for the Supreme Court, and repairing and altering press for the same, one hundred dollars.

Item 2. To pay Robert T. Gill for minute books for Grand Jury, thirty-three dollars and sixty cents.

Item 3 To pay Robert T. Gill for minute book for Court of Quarter Sessions, twenty dollars.

Item 4 To pay Charles E. Smith for stationery furnished to the office of the Supreme Court, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the City Solicitor in conformity with existing Ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

7 2 1t

RESOLUTION

To Change the Precinct House for the Seventh Division of the Eighth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the house of James Sayles, No. 248 S. Seventeenth street, be established as the Precinct House of said Division, the former place of voting being no longer available for that purpose.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

7 2 1t

RESOLUTION

Relative to the Schuylkill River Passenger Railway Company.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the consent of Councils is hereby given to the Schuylkill River Passenger Railway Company to use and occupy the streets named, as provided for in their act of incorporation, approved April 16, Anno Domini, 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

7 2 1t

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS ESSENCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1866.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 1

LONGWORTH'S

CELEBRATED

CATAWBA WINES.

J. W. HAMMAR,
SOLE AGENT,

6 14 thsm22t

No. 620 MARKET Street.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas. Curtains. Table Covers Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and replushed in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
No. 510 RACE Street.

12 mths

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STRIP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING,
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH,
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK, ELM, AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

5 22 6mrp

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD. N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4 4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4 4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

M. B. HORN,
CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.
SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smwlm

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT AIR FURNACE
AND
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1102 MARKET STREET.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 2

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Gerhart, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
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James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
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Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street,
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George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
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Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Worthington, Second and Quarry streets
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Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

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GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

Acts as a stimulant to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

DR. HYLTON'S
Constitutional Renovator
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with
Great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a streaming cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

CHOLERA
DISARMED!!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 258, 300, and 302 BERRY Street, New York: Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of the Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads hospitals prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immense*) increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and not merely *absorbers*. To poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSLE & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. A. C. PETERSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York

POWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas to whom all orders should be addressed

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 6 03m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D. Oculist and Aurist No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 8 §

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30 7 15 and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 19 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 28, 7 55, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 4 41, 5 10, 7 26, and 10 36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail 9 20 A. M., 5 Express. 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 2 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4 40 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 38 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 70 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8 00	A. M
Day Express	at 10 00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11 00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12 00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30	P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5 00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	at 6 00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00	"
Philadelphia Expressst	at 11 10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12 40	A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7 30	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20	"
Columbia Train	at 9 00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12 40	P. M
Fast Line	at 1 10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 10	"
Day Express	at 5 50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7 30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9 50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9 00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 50 A. M. and 4 50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE
Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract 3 12

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, VIZ.:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M for Freehold.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30, P. M. for Fish House, Pelmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.	

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 30 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 5 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M. 12 M., 3 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torradale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Bordentown, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Forrest street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD,—
On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TR

FRENCH WOMEN UNDER THE EMPIRE.

"No one," says M. Michelet, "can have failed to remark the gradual but rapid separation of the two sexes in France. They appear to have nothing in common, neither ideas nor interests. There is no sympathy between them, scarcely mutual forbearance. They are coming to regard each other not only as necessary evils, but as natural enemies, restrained alone by the force of circumstances from coming into collision. The domestic hearth," he continues, "is cold, the family dinner a silent meal; and at night each retires to a separate chamber. Even in society, the amiable hypocrisy of ordinary politeness is insufficient to draw the men towards the women. If there be several rooms open for the reception of the company, the ladies will be found crowded together in the most spacious and resplendent apartment, where they are left to their own devices, except when at long intervals some fine old gentleman, one of the few survivors of the ancient school of courtesy, ventures within the magic circle to offer a graceful compliment, or to say a few kindly words to the wife or daughter of an old comrade or fellow-collegian."

This reciprocal alienation of the two sexes, so faithfully depicted by M. Michelet, is particularly observable by the seaside, where, in England, an exactly opposite state of thing usually prevails. The men there pass their time in playing at cards or billiards, in reading the papers, in sipping coffee or absinthe, while the ladies are left to amuse themselves as best they may. Immediately after dinner, perhaps, the "happy family" will sally forth in a group to the terrace, or jetty, but no sooner do they encounter another "happy family" of their acquaintance than the constituent elements fly apart—the gentlemen invariably lalling to the rear, and presently vanishing from the scene. Even on public ball-nights at the Saloon, or Casino, it is only the very young men who are intrepid enough, or sufficiently fond of dancing for its own sake, to enter the arena—the *gens braccata* for the most part contenting themselves with blocking up the doorway and craning their necks to mark the results of waltzing in short skirts. The dance over, the lady is conducted straightway to her seat, previously secured by her mantle and cane, and her partner, seemingly half ashamed of the exhibition he has made of himself, slinks back among his fellows. But there is no attempt at conversation, no interchange of ideas or sentiments, and certainly no love-making, or less serious flirtation. A few whirls round the room, followed by a soulless smile and an unmeaning bow, constitute the chief pleasure of the bi-weekly ball at a fashionable French watering-place; while on other nights the two sexes are divided by a barrier not the less real for being invisible.

Public manners are the reflection of public morals. It is not merely a question of politeness and good breeding that there should exist a cordial and sympathetic understanding between the component parts of each section of society—but of love and reverence for all that is good and true and noble in the conduct of life. The most careless and superficial observer can hardly fail to be struck by the deterioration of the upper classes of society in France, during the last ten or a dozen years. The type of a thorough gentleman has become almost a curiosity. The very countenances of the men begin to betray the gradual lowering of the moral tone. Nine faces out of ten wear the same expression of coarse selfishness, of habitual disregard for the feelings of others, of disbelief in the present, and of reckless indifference as to the future. The women, too, are vain, conceited, insolent, and supercilious, though they can be exceedingly graceful in manner, and at times even fascinating, notwithstanding their harsh, shrill voices, which are usually pitched in a particularly high key. Their only object in life appears to be, to enrich their milliners at the expense of their husbands, and to display on their persons the greatest possible quantity of silk, or satin, or muslin, of every hue under the sun. In the company of men they are comparatively quiet, though quivering with "nods and becks and wreathed smiles;" and it is only among themselves that they give the reins to their tongues, and show of what volubility female utterance is capable. To their children they are excessively indulgent, so long as they are too young to enter into rivalry with themselves, but they take no trouble to impart a sound moral training, or to set up for their guidance any higher standard than the ruling fashion of the day. To float with the stream, to go with the multitude—that is, the fashionable multitude—is the sole principle they teach, or pretend to illustrate by example.

The fact is, the empire is materialism. It is the reign of brute force tempered by sensuality. Success, however achieved, is alone respected. The means are as nothing; the end alone is regarded. Somewhere in Louis Napoleon's writings it is laid down as an indisputable dogma that there is nothing demoralizing in the supremacy of the sword; and that while the arts of peace and the pursuit of riches corrupt and enervate the national character, a thirst for martial glory elevates and purifies it. M. Eugene Pelletan, indeed, is of a different opinion, for he insists that under a military and warlike government the men are enslaved by the women, that is, through their personal charms; and as there can be no real union where the man alone is possessed of sound knowledge and useful ideas, he draws the conclusion that in such circumstances the society of the equally beautiful but more amusing Hetaira will be preferred to that of her insipid, if virtuous, sister. And to satisfy ourselves of the general truthfulness of his theory, we need only turn to authentic pictures of the court of the first Napoleon. At the same time it may be freely conceded that a too assiduous devotion to mammon is also apt to lower the moral tone, by engendering a hard selfishness, by contounding wealth with desert, and by exalting the acquisition of wealth to the rank of a meritorious achievement. But it is at least equally unquestionable that the certain consequences of passing one's children through the fire to Moloch are a vain egotism, an intolerable insolence of demeanor, an habitual contempt for human sympathies, an unhappy disdain for all that is weak, an immoderate admiration of all that is strong. And history tells us that the restless excitability induced by frequent indulgence in warlike enterprise, and consequent imperilment of life and limb, seeks a natural outlet, during the intervals of peace, by plunging headlong into the most hazardous speculations, airily based upon the doctrine of chances. Reckless gambling supersedes legitimate commerce; patient industry is held to indicate the absence of ingenuity and self-reliance; and the episodes and accidents of life are reduced to a system of lotteries. And of these, not one contains fewer prizes or a greater number of blanks than the lottery of marriage; for though, according to M. Michelet, Frenchwomen make the best as well as the worst of wives, little, if any, circumspection is displayed by the generality of Frenchmen in their choice of a partner for life. It is not so much a bosom friend and companion they seek, as a dowered and unsalaried housekeeper, who shall also transmit their name and property to another generation. They have been, besides, so harassed by wars and revolutions, and all sorts of acts of political violence, that they have come to look upon wedlock, likewise, as a matter for a *coup d'etat*. The Rape of the Sabines, that brilliant writer sarcastically remarks, would have suited them exactly. The unmarried men would like nothing better than to organize an expedition, and make a *razzia* among the unmarried woman. As for the feelings and affections of the bride, that is quite a secondary consideration. She is free, however, to weep in private over the desolation of mind and heart into which she has been sold, or flung, through the interested calculations or utter indifference of her parents, with full knowledge of the dire consequences that might be expected to ensue. But fidelity to the nuptial couch is a question that concerns the husband, not them; and it would be an insult to him, to their daughter, and to themselves, to anticipate the bare possibility of public scandal.

In his clever, but certainly not profound or satisfactory, review of the position held by the mother in a French family, M. Pelletan asserts that the question at issue between man and woman does not touch upon their relative superiority or inferiority, but turns upon the special calling of the latter. This riddle he proceeds to solve according to the popular notion, by proclaiming a young girl's vocation to be—to please; a woman's—to love; a mother's—to rear her babe; and a grandmother's—to go to confession and to entertain company. The first part of this programme is carried out with minute deliberation. The maiden is carefully fitted out as a privateer, and duly provided with letters of marque; but a capture once effected, she must dismantle as fast as possible. To employ her means of captivation after she has secured a husband would be a pure loss of time and power if directed against her captive, and perilous to herself if directed against any other individual.

All writers on the state of female society in France at the present time agree in this, that female education is either totally neglected, or shamefully misconducted. The father seldom, if ever, interferes in the affairs of his household, or with the bringing up of his children—certainly not of his daughters. The result is that they are brought up in such hopeless ignorance of all which they ought to know, and with such a pernicious familiarity with all which they could dispense with knowing, that no man with refined feelings and liberal ideas can, for a continuance, experience heartfelt pleasure in their society, or make them his real friends and companions. Marriage thus becomes a mere union of bodies—a simple affair of eating and drinking in the same room, of sleeping under the same roof, and of raising up a successor to the joint property. Such is the mature judgment passed upon the women of France of the present day by the most earnest and thoughtful writers among their own fellow-countrymen.

In what class of society in France, asks M. Pelletan, shall a man look for a wife with whom he can freely interchange ideas and sentiments? Not among the agricultural laborers; for the peasant girl is a mere machine, prematurely used up by hard labor. Exposed to all weathers, indifferently fed, coarsely clad, she watches the sheep, thins the leaves of the vine, hoes the field, looks after the broodlings, makes hay, helps in harvest time, prepares the soup, bakes the bread, and attends to the washing. For her there is no repose, no relaxation, no time for the mind to form—nothing but work, work, work. Above this substratum is seen the Norman farmer's wife, well-to-do in worldly goods, abundantly fed, and comfortably attired; but she, too, is busy all day with her poultry-yard, garden, and dairy, and her mind remains embedded in matter. The condition of the manufactory girl is still worse, from every point of view. She is only a "hand," only a part of the steam-engines, an interior adjunct of the costly machinery. She eats and drinks when she can, and what she can, and sleeps in a miserable garret, with one who is not her husband; and if a child be born, and survive the first half-hour, it is carried off to a foundling hospital, or to a Salle d'Asile. The position of the well-employed skilled artisan is, indeed, superior to any of these. His wages enable his wife to devote herself to the promotion of his material comforts, to keeping his house in order, and to cooking his food to please his palate. The children are brought up at home, and early trained to habits of industry until of an age to be sent out into the world to earn their own livelihood. But even here nothing is thought of but work—the body is everything, the mind a cypher. There remains, then, the class that styles itself wealthy and independent, and in France there are very few girls belonging to this section of society who do not possess a dower, more or less considerable.

The education of a young lady begins with what concerns her toilette. She learns to sew, to embroider, to tie a ribbon, to put in a pin, to fit a dress, so arrange a flower in her hair. In other words, she is taught that dress is the first consideration. Her personal attractions, however, can hardly be said to be of secondary importance. She therefore acquires the art of walking, or rather, of gliding, with grace. She is bidden to hold herself upright without stiffness, and to assist nature, where needful, by hiding a little here, by showing a good deal there. Then she must know when to smile, and how much to bestow on this person and how much on that. To droop the eyelids and assume an air at once modest and provocative is also an art that may one day stand her in good stead. In addition to these outward and visible attractions, a well-bred damsel is expected to possess the accomplishments that are indispensable in good society. While yet in her early youth she will dance with languor, she will martyrize the piano, she will sing—falsely perhaps, but with abundant fire and animation. Should her voice fail her altogether, she must be content to handle the pencil and the brush, and to improve upon nature. As for the development of her intellectual faculties, continues M. Pelletan, she is sent for a year or two to a boarding-school, or a convent, where she obtains a vague notion of orthography, and begins to suspect that it is the earth which revolves, and not the sun. After a while she will even affirm that two and two make four, and become almost capable of checking the different items in the cook's marketing account. Here and there an ambitious mother adds a smattering of English or Italian, but such a polyglot erudition is apt to be mistaken for pedantry, and, after all, it is only the most superlative aristocrats who, aiming at eccentricity, care to read the "Vicar of Wakefield," or the works of Metastasio without the intermedium of a translation.

In the matter of ideas a well-born maiden remains to her wedding day a blank page. Of the world, of life, of man, of herself, she knows no more than she does of her catechism, which she once learned by rote without attaching more importance to it than to her first communion, "a sacramental ceremony performed in white muslin." She is willing to believe that there is a Paradise—perhaps even, a place of future punishment for common people—since M. le Cure affirms such to be the case, and it would be ill manners to doubt his word. A certain amount of religion is requisite for all who have the privilege of moving in good society, though usually considered preferable if seasoned with a good dash of superstition. Every young lady who has had the advantage of a fashionable education is expected to confess herself once a month, to go to Mass on Sunday, to make the sign of the Cross with holy water, and to eat fish on Friday; but in all this she need see no more than a respectable formality, to be placed in the same category with the etiquette relating to morning calls.

From time to time the marriageable damsel takes up a book, but history wearies her, though, as M'me. de Stael observes, in a country where they cut off women's heads it is as well to know something of politics. Serious books of any kind are voted a bore and conjure up the blue devils, but with the aid of a sentimental love story even an autumn day in the country may be indured. The theatre, however, is prized far above any novel, for there romance is seen in action. The impulsive maiden feels as if she herself were a part of the spectacle and one of the performers; she vibrates in common with others; she swims, as it were, in a flood of electric passion. There, too, for the first time she forms some idea of the meaning of love, and upon that idea may depend the whole course of her future life. She sees, moreover, after what fashion a point-blank declaration of love is made and received, and how a too presumptuous admirer may be kept at arm's length without being offended and sent adrift. Such, according to M. Pelletan, is the usual extent and character of the education bestowed upon a young girl destined to move in the higher circles of French society. The only chords in her heart that have been developed are coquetry and a sentimental imagination. She has been taught how to attract, and she has learned how to dream. But is such training likely to fit her for becoming a suitable companion for a man, or a sensible mother for his children?

The lively, if biting, satire of M. Eugene Pelletan is more than confirmed by the grave and sorrowful strictures of M. Michelet, who does not hesitate to affirm that all French girls belonging to the more opulent classes—with, of course, a few rare exceptions—are inspired by their mothers with ideas and fancies long since exploded among men. Female education, as at present conducted in France, he stigmatizes as *negative et sterilisante*, not only as regards the worldly and precocious maidens who become women without ever being girls, but as regards those also who have enjoyed natural or adventitious advantages over their fellows, but are nevertheless as devoid of color and vitality as a plant cultivated in a dark cellar.

As French women generally marry at an early age, the husband's influence would probably in time counteract the errors of their youthful training were matrimony an affair of the heart, and not a sordid calculation of the brain. Everybody who has ever been to Antwerp knows how love, in the case of Quentin Matsys, out of a Mulciber wrought an Apelles; and were a fair chance afforded to that potent magician, there is no reason why he should not work equally marvellous transformations in the case of the fair daughters of France, even under the sway of the sabre. Unhappily, there is no standing-point for the mighty wizard whence to apply his lever to move a world of ignorance and frivolity. Men and women in France are matched according to their respective means and prospects, and without the slightest reference to congeniality of tastes and pursuits. On attaining his thirtieth year, says M. Pelletan, a Frenchman begins to weary of extravagance and dissipation and settles down to his work in sober earnest. In one way or another he contrives to purchase a share in some mercantile or professional occupation, and then looks around him for a wife to act as his Minister of the Interior. Within the circle of every marriageable young lady's acquaintance there exists an elderly person, apparently created for the express purpose of providing her with a husband. To this matrimonial broker, or Sister of Charity, it seems the most natural and proper thing in the world that a girl with a fortune of her own should be united to a man who happens to want such an article. She therefore names the amount to the latter, and, if the figure suits his views and expectations, she sets about establishing mutual relations between the owner of the fortune and her chosen client. As soon as the ice is broken on both sides the suitor solicits a personal interview, because, as the Code confers upon the damsel the privilege of a veto, it may be assumed that she is entitled at least to see the face of the man in whose house it is proposed she should reside for the remainder of her days. A meeting is accordingly arranged to come off in the presence of the young lady's mother, or other discreet and experienced matron. At the appointed time the maiden enters the drawing-room in a toilette the very embodiment of simplicity and unstudied elegance,—so thoroughly has she mastered the art of concealing art. She seats herself on a low stool by her mother's side and becomes intensely interested with her embroidery. The suitor arrives, also got up for the occasion, his outer man fresh from from his tailor, and with the air of one who expects to carry the place by assault. Salutations are politely exchanged, and also a few remarks on the current topics of the day. A pause then ensues, until the gentleman, gathering himself together, rushes at the "bull-finch" before him and clears it at a bound. Having expounded his budget, he takes his leave perfectly satisfied with the impression he has made, if not with that which he has himself received. For, all this time the other high contracting party has remained silent, or answered only in monosyllables, though naturally prepossessed in favor of the man who has paid her the compliment of selecting her from among her fellows to preside over his house. Should the wooer not repent of his morning's work, both sides proceed to the negotiation of the marriage contract. This is done in a business-like manner, and as between entire strangers. When the respective signatures have been affixed to the irrevocable deed, a little love-making is permitted, and the young people see each other daily, for an hour or so at a time, and even walk together in the garden, if there happen to be one, but of course always under the vigilant guardianship of the maternal eye. The young lady is probably not displeased to have a male companion, though now and then she may, perchance, be tempted to ask herself why, if this be love, so much fuss should be made about it. But time and the hour run through the longest day, and at last the twain become one—one in name, one in interests, but still as widely severed as the poles in all that concerns the mind and the heart.

Devoid of occupation, destitute of internal resources, and for the most part neglected by their husbands, married women in good society, in France, have only the alternative of bigotry or pleasure, and they naturally commence with the latter—frequently in the end crowning a life of futility, not untainted by sin, with a fit of sour devotion, just as in olden times men compounded for a life of lawless self-indulgence by being buried in a friar's "garb ot woe." It may be questioned, however, if there is as much actual immorality to the marriage-bed in the present as in the past generation—not so much, indeed, through the influence of religious belief, or of a higher moral standard, as through the comparative absence of temptation. In fact, if a woman be not companionable as a wife, she is not likely to be so as a mistress. Besides, married women have now-a-days to contend against a large field of competitors, with all the chances against them. Frenchmen of the present day, if not less frivolous, are certainly less impressionable than their predecessors of the old school of gallantry; and having become practical and prosaic, they have lost their passion for *bonnes fortunes*. An affair of the heart takes up time that might be more profitably devoted to affairs of the Bourse. If not less expensive, it is less troublesome and less dangerous to keep a mistress, with regard to whom there need be no restraint and no self-sacrifice, except of a pecuniary nature, and the association with whom is terminable at pleasure. It must not be forgotten that the social evil in France wears a very different aspect to what it has assumed in England. There is none of the coarse brutality, the rampant shamelessness, that render the streets of London impassable after dark for women who have any respect for themselves, or even for their sex. But for that very reason it is all the more to be dreaded. Vice, in Paris at least, puts on the most seductive forms, employs the surest arts of fascination, and arrays itself in the most attractive colors. There is nothing to shock or disgust the yet unperverted mind, but everything to throw it off its guard, to ensnare and finally corrupt it in the absence of good example and precept, or the fear of public censure and reprobation. When the Cyprian goddess fled from Horsel, it was surely in Paris she fixed her shrine, for there the most dashing equipages, the most costly robes, the most sumptuous furniture, the most exquisite dainties, and the "red, red gold," are openly and lavishly laid upon her altar, and it is her nymphs and priestesses who set the fashion in dress and in every style of eccentric extravagance. Indeed it was only last spring season a subject of complaint among "the daughters of marble," that the respectable women aped their manners and imitated their costume so closely and successfully that it was a hard task to distinguish between "professionals" and "amateurs." And it was regarded as a flash of genius when one, more inventive than her fellows, suggested that on the Longchamps Derby-day the frail sisterhood should surcharge their carriages with cut flowers. How the signal passed through the rebel ranks is a mystery, but it is certain that the votaries of the Foam-boon appeared on that occasion in great force, each with her brougham or caleche stuffed and loaded with bouquets, to the utter discomfiture of the uninitiated.

M. Dupin, in his recent attack on "the unbridled luxury of women," has been accused of wilful exaggeration, and it must be admitted that he laid on his colors too unsparingly, though confounding two things, all too similar and yet not the same. He omitted to make any sort of distinction between the *haute effrene* of the *grand-monde* and the *haute effronte* of the *demi-monde*. There is this excuse, however, to be made for him, that in outward appearance it really is very difficult to draw such a line. The reckless mania for dress, which just now rages with the fury of an epidemic among the women of France, is even more glaring by the seaside than in Paris. There the one end and object of life appears to be to surpass all others, not only in costliness, but in originality of attire. The most fantastic fashions are flaunted through the narrow, dirty streets of dreary little bathing villages; while the richest silks and satins of the most delicate hue are trailed over the moist sands, or exposed to the burning sun on the terrace of the *etablissement*, their speedy destruction furnishing a welcome though unneeded excuse for some fresh and still more startling novelty. If rich people alone indulged in such follies, it would be a less serious, if still a very regretable matter; but the evil is rapidly spreading downwards to the lower strata of society, in spite of the opposition it there encounters on the part, not only of husbands and fathers, but also of youthful aspirants to connubial bliss. Not many months ago an open air meeting was held at Marseilles, at which some hundreds of young men pledged themselves not to change their condition until women had come to their senses, and learned to be more moderate in their personal expenditure. But it is clear that the remedy must come from the same quarter whence the distemper first broke out. Notwithstanding the pure and simple elegance of her present style of dress, and while entertaining sincere and profound respect for her many virtues, no one can deny the fact that the Empress Eugenie is answerable for much of the wild extravagance that is rendering the women of France an object of mingled ridicule and terror to their own countrymen. Her Imperial Majesty cannot be held altogether guiltless of having given the first impulse to the present inordinate passion for brave apparel and outward adorning of the person, and, therefore, to her does it belong to check the further spread of the fatal and outrageous folly by discountenancing its indulgence within the walls of her palace. The disorder has now grown to such a height that the most disastrous results must ensue to the national character, if prompt measures be not adopted for its immediate mitigation, and eventual subjection to the rules of good taste and common sense. It were vain to attempt to legislate against it, for sumptuary laws in the nineteenth century would certainly be an anachronism and an egregious blunder. Equally vain is the idea of writing it down, unless women in "good society" can first be persuaded to read something more serious than a Journal of Fashions, or the last novel by George Sand. As for poor M. Dupin, all that he has yet succeeded in doing is in furnishing the design of an additional costume, and in raising a good-natured laugh at his own expense, as even the fair objects of his vituperation admit, with a smile, that he is—"very amusing."—*Temple Bar for June.*

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 115 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th (27) of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points with all buildings standing thereon or procured there on.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receiving to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale of premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

E. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 179, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Phillipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 23 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
6 21 m6m M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, specified, and the said articles delivered at the navy yard, New York, properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
6 18m8t Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for

FURNISHING THE MATERIALS
and
CONSTRUCTING CULVERTS

in the First Culvert District of the city of Camden, New Jersey, as follows:—

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet) and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river Delaware.

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.

EDWARD H. SAUNDERS,
City Surveyor,
No. 35 N. Second Street.
Camden, June 8, 1866. 6 29 t7 12

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

THE PACIFIC.

NEWS FROM CHILI AND PERU.

NOTHING FROM THE SPANISH FLEET.

Safety of the Peruvian Iron-Clads.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Death of Lieut. Newman, of the "Nyack"

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PEREZ.

His Unpopularity with the People.

FEARS OF A REVOLUTION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamer *Northern Light* arrived at this port late last night, bringing San Francisco dates to the 10th ult. Our advices from Panama are to the 22d ult. The Isthmus was perfectly quiet. The news is unimportant. The rains were plentiful and trade good.

The Central American States are tranquil. There was considerable excitement in Nicaragua on account of gold discoveries. The mines were turning out very rich. The crops generally were a fair average. Business is brisk on the South coast.

Since the departure of the Spanish fleet, whose destination was unknown, all the republics were driving away the Spanish residents.

The United States steamers *Nyack* and *Sunsinee* are at Panama. The commander of the former, L. H. Newman, died at Callao on May 31st, of brain fever.

The *St. Marys* was to leave Panama for San Francisco on the 23d.

Valparaiso is being strongly fortified.

Admiral Pearson, with the *Powhatan* and double-ender *Wateree*, are at Callao.

The two Peruvian iron-clads were last heard from near the Straits of Magellan.

Congress met at Santiago on the 1st ult.

President Perez's message was received with hisses and derision.

A revolution is awaiting a favorable opportunity to burst forth among the Chilians.

Correspondence from Valparaiso, Santiago, and Panama.

VALPARAISO, May 29, 1866.—The intelligence of the Spanish fleet's defeat and departure from Callao has restored tranquility in a great measure, and by this time the alarm has probably entirely subsided—there being no reason for anticipating a visit from Admiral Nunez at those ports, after his mysterious disappearance from the coast. We found considerable uneasiness here, and the authorities looking for the return of the Spanish fleet to bombard Valparaiso again. Indeed, it was expected at Callao, when we left, that Admiral Nunez would stop here at least to exchange prisoners, and that afterwards he would make a descent upon the southern coast of Chili for coal and fresh provisions and the mercantile community of Valparaiso watched each strange sail with fear and trembling.

Notwithstanding the intelligence received from Europe to the effect that Nunez had orders to leave these waters after bombarding Valparaiso and Callao, grave apprehensions still prevail, and many are hourly looking for the appearance of the fleet off the harbor. Where the Spaniards have gone remains a mystery. Nothing whatever is known on the coast north of here respecting their movements, although the majority of the people are adopting the conclusion that Spain has really abandoned the war, and that the fleet has gone to Montevideo.

A day or two since a strange vessel appeared at the mouth of the bay, and there being very little wind launches were sent out as usual to tow her into port. As the latter were being made fast to the ship her captain, evidently surprised at the number of merchant vessels in port, inquired about the Spanish fleet. The crews of the launches, suspecting something wrong, replied that there were but two Spanish frigates here, but as they neared the city the captain discovered the lighters engaged in transferring cargoes to and from the wharves, and, cutting the hawser, stood out to sea.

The launches immediately came in and reported the circumstances, and the Peruvian steam transport *Chalaco*, which happened to be in port, went in pursuit of the vessel, overhauling her about dark. She was found to be the ship *Guiding Star*, of Hamburg, with a cargo of provisions and coal from England for the Spanish fleet. Her cargo was bonded, and the vessel libelled and sold for $12 000, a sum, it is alleged, much less than her value. This is the third vessel with supplies for the Spanish fleet that has been recently captured, two having been taken a short time since by the *Huescar* and *Independencia* near the Plate river, on the Atlantic side. Others are expected, and the Peruvian vessels are on the lookout for them.

The Peruvian iron-clads were last heard from at Montevideo on their way to these waters, having received crews at Maldonado. Their arrival at Callao is anxiously looked for, and it is not improbable that they have already joined the allied squadron. It is thought that Admiral Nunez may have gone down to the Straits of Magellan to meet them. After his expenditure of ammunition at Callao, Valparaiso, and Callao, however, it is fair to presume that he is not in very good condition to risk an engagement with two such formidable vessels as the *Huescar* and *Independencia*, particularly as the allied squadron may also be on the lookout for the new vessels, for the purpose of assisting them to form a meeting with the Spanish fleet.

The following decree of the Government, expelling Spanish subjects from Chili, has been published here:—

SANTIAGO, May 28, 1866.—*Whereas*—First. During the [illegible] discussion anterior to the settlement which... brought the conflict between Spain and momentary close and especially during the diately following said settlement, many jects residing in this country combined to friendly and honorable arrangement by forests and sedulous manœuvres against testifying their malevolence and ingrati- a nation in which they had received the hospitality

Second. That the attitude of Spanish subjects with events related aided in kindling the pre- respect to the conduct of the Spanish forces during chiefly the execrable and barbarous bombarding a defenseless and purely com- Valparaiso, solely with the view to and murder its inhabitants, who owed the necessary time to withdraw deprived Spain of all the privileges sea war.

Third. That hostilities and civilized belligerents and outrage of in Chili or all claim to the commercial city otherwise receive

Fourth. That the cts above stated have rendered impossible any reconcilation between Chili and Spain and authorized the Government of this republic to exercise the right of reprisal in its fullest extent.

I have resolved and decree: ing in Chili must leave the Spanish subjects resi in a period of thirty days, territory of the republic with counting from this date. bjects shall be allowed to remain as shall have beco naturized in accordance with the constitution of the bidden to enter the period of thirty days. considered as spies. Third. All Spanish subjects are f republic, and those so doing will be who infringe and as such tried before a military trib with in like articles 1 and 2 of this decree will be deal manner. ities of Fifth. The political, military, and naval auth mance this republic are answerable for the faithful perfo of the above measures.

Let the above be communicated, noted and publish.

ALVARO CAVARRUBIAS.

The Government is fortifying Valparaiso, and will shortly render the place comparatively secure against attack. The harbor is well adapted for defense, and can be made impregnable. Commanded by a semi-circle range of bluffs, vessels could not approach within two miles of the city without being exposed to a converging fire at short range, and with ordinary seacoast ordinance any wooden frigate might be sunk in a few minutes, should she attempt to force an entrance. Five large batteries are being constructed, and, when completed, will be superior in position and means of protection to those of Callao.

These works are intended to be permanent. The best engineering skill that could be procured has been employed in laying them out, and the excavations are progressing as rapidly as possible. The guns intended for them are being cast at the new Government foundry at Limachie, on the railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago. The first experiments in casting guns were made last month at Valparaiso by private individuals, but unfortunately failed. In constructing their furnaces they were compelled to use glazed firebrick, and when the metal was melting the glazing scaled off and settled in the furnace.

A mistake was also made in the quantity of metal required for the cannon, and when the casting was completed they discovered that the glazing had run into the mould, and rendered the gun unserviceable. The Government having invested ten thousand dollars in the experiment, refused to render further assistance, and the undertaking was abandoned.

At Limachie two rifled guns have been completed and tested with good results. They throw a shot of about two hundred pounds, and it is contemplated to man all the batteries with similar ordnance. The manufacture of the cannon is progressing rather slowly now, as the foundry is uncompleted, and many of the employes inexperienced, but the amount of machinery is being increased, and hopes are entertained of soon having cannon enough to meet the requirements of the coast. By the time the next steamer leaves the defenses here will have progressed far enough to be delineated, with their armament, in a chart of the harbor and surrounding hills.

The vessels of the American squadron recently on this coast are now scattered in the Pacific, and will probably not reunite immediately. Admiral Pearson, with the flagship *Powhatan* and double-ender *Wateree*, is at Callao. The *Mahonge* has gone to California, and may proceed as far as Vancouver. The *Nyack* is at the Chincha Islands; the *Tuscarora* is here, and the *Suwanee* leaves here to night for Callao. The *Lacotah* is daily expected, she having left Montevideo several weeks since, and will remain here some time.

There are also in the harbor the Prussian man-of-war *Vineta* and the British corvette *Malacca* and frigate *Topaz*. The latter has just arrived from Gibraltar and experienced very severe weather off the Plate river, where she lost all her sails but one. She reports having seen the Peruvian iron-clads *Huascar* and *Independencia* this side the Straits of Magellan. Nothing was discovered concerning the Spanish fleet, though the latter had scarcely time to reach those waters after the affair at Callao before the *Topaz* came through.

It is significant that nearly every South American vessel being on this coast which changed its flag during the Spaniard's presence in the Pacific adopted American colors. The English and French flags were discarded almost entirely, and the shipping lists of the ports between Panama and the Straits have a remarkable number of American arrivals.

SANTIAGO, June 2.—Congress met yesterday and President Perez delivered his annual message. The building in which the national legislature assembled is a small structure, fronting upon a plaza about fifty yards square. The hall in which Congress holds its sessions is about thirty feet wide, and one hundred feet in length; two-thirds of which is occupied by members, and the remainder by spectators, who are separated from the former by a low railing.

At one the Committee of Senators and Representatives appointed to wait on the President stationed themselves at the entrance, and upon the arrival of the Executive escorted him to the seat of the presiding officer. The President seemed quite feeble, and as he entered was greeted with coughs, suppressed groans, and other demonstrations of dislike by the spectators. Upon taking his seat, he proceeded to read his message in a low voice, and continued to its close without anything to break the silence except the monotonous and at times almost inaudible tones of the reader; but when the President had finished and was leaving, the crowd broke out in hisses, whistling, and derisive exclamations, with increased violence.

The President appeared to be indifferent to all such manifestations, and no one attempted to preserve order, the members seeming to regard the confusion and insults as a necessary evil incident to the occasion. Congress then adjourned, the troops marched off to their quarters, and the people dispersed. The feeling of dissatisfaction with the present Administration is shared by a large proportion of the people; but how long it will continue, or to what extent it may progress, no one can tell. All here, including the opponents of President Perez, admit that his re-election is certain to be secured by his friends, and many predict that a revolution will ensue soon after.

The military power of the administration, however, is apparently very great, and this fact may deter the people from engaging in a revolt, which, if resisted by the whole army, must fail; for it is not impossible that many of the troops might join the revolutionary party. The army numbers about sixteen thousand men, of which two regiments of cavalry, three of infantry, and one of artillery, are regulars. The remainder are volunteers, under the designation of "National Guard." There is reason to hope that the disappointment resulting from the non-assistance policy of this Government in the late war with Spain, will gradually subside, when it becomes known that Admiral Nunez has permanently withdrawn from the Pacific, and that the Administration is exerting itself for the future protection of the country from depredations by foreign powers. The election of the 29th will indicate how far the people are prepared for changing the Administration, and if a revolution is intended by the leaders of the opposition to follow the re-election of President Perez, you will soon have news enough from this section. The country is well supplied with arms and equipments for troops, the men are hardy and brave, and a revolution now would be one of the most bloody struggles that has ever occurred in South America.

PANAMA, June 22.—Panama remains unusually quiet recently; we have not even heard a hint of a revolution for days past. The President of the State, accompanied by a guard of honor, is making a tour through the interior, malicious people say to canvass among the Legislature, so that at the coming session his past year's accounts may be approved of unquestioned.

The steamer *Raksia*, the pioneer of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian line, from this side, arrived at this port from England on the 17th instant, after a good run of forty-six days. She will commence her regular trips, sailing hence on the 24th instant.

The United States steamer *Nyack*, Lieutenant Commander Pendergrast, reached this port on the 17th from Callao. The former commander of this vessel, Newman, died suddenly of brain fever on the 31st of May.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

SPECIAL SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, ETC.

By especial request B. Scott Jr., will sell, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, This (Saturday) Evening,

To be continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, about 125 splendid oil paintings crystal medallions, &c., of pleasing American landscape, river and mountain scenery, by native artists.

This will positively be the last sale of the season. Now open for examination. 6 30 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS, STRAW GOODS, ETC., ETC., BY CATALOGUE, On Tuesday,

July 3 commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 450 lots of desirable goods, suited to present sales. 29 3t

STOCK OF A PERFUMERY MANUFACTURER! Also on Tuesday Morning,

The entire stock of a perfumery manufactory comprising essential oils, tin cans, a large stock of cologne, perfume and pomade bottles, etc. etc. It

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

SAFE FOR SALE

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS.

Smith's Upholstering and Flag Depot,

IS REMOVED FROM SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET TO No. 1326 WALNUT Street, the CHEAPEST FLAG STORE in the city. 6 30 3t*

FOURTH OF JULY—1866.

THE GREAT

FLAG DEPOT

IS AT

No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WILSON & HUTCHINSON,

6 4 1mrp (Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.)

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY TO GET

FLAGS! FLAGS!

FLAGS AND LANTERNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AT

SCHEIBLE'S,

No. 49 South THIRD St.,

(SECOND STORY.) 6 28 1m

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF

PLAIN AND COLORED WORKS,

FOR TRADE SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

PIECES FROM $4·00 TO $100·00 EACH.

ROCKETS,

BENGOLAS,

CRACKERS, ETC.

ATTENTION OF COUNTRY AND CITY TRADE.

No. 138 South DELAWARE Avenue.

6 12 18t STILSON & BOYER.

FIREWORKS!

FIREWORKS!

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT

For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds,

Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,

6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

FIREWORKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

For sale at manufacturers' prices, by

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

No. 513 MARKET Street,

AND

No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.

Goods ordered direct from factory.

No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 dlm

FIREWORKS FOR THE "FOURTH."

U. S. SIGNAL BENGOLAS,

(A New Article.)

Also, a full assortment of

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

Entire stock to be sold out between this and the Fourth, with a view to devoting our whole attention to the manufacture and sale of FINE CONFECTIONS.

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.,

6 30 3trp No. 318 CHESNUT Street.

FLAGS AND LANTERNS — FLAGS AND LANTERNS IN GREATEST VARIETY, AT LOW RATES. W. TILLER,

It No. 32 South FOURTH Street.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3mdp

FOR CAPE MAY.

Tickets can be procured, and BAGGAGE checked from dwellings direct to the Island, by application to

Graham's Baggage Express Office,

No. 1 South TWELFTH Street,

One door below Chesnut.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 3 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND

For sale by WILLIAM F. MILLER,

Sole Manufacturer for the United States,

Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,

4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

OILS

FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,

6 21 3m No. 56 N. SECOND Street above Arch.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S

NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc,

LONGER, DRIER AND COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street

REFRIGERATORS

PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS. Just finished comprising the largest and best assortment in the city which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. ANDERSON,

6 8 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.

Alum and Dry Plaster.

Never Mould—Never Corrode.

Always Remain Fire-Proof.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 Chesnut Street (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 Broadway, New York.

BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS.

FAMILY PLATE SAFES.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 5 6 2mrp

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

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Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

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Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, Cigar Cases, Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Bankers' Cases.
Manufacturers and Importers.
WRITING DESKS, TOILET CASES, NEEDLE BOOKS.
Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.
Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. GIVE A Great Inducement as to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. HAVE Clothing To Suit All Tastes, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. DEPOT FOR FIRST CLASS READY-MADE CLOTHING

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CLOTHING!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Celebrated

For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street,

5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.

Dusters, $2 25.

Pants from $3 00 and higher.

Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OF fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing &c., in style unsurpassed.

4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

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IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

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Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES.

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25 and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents: the very best imported, 35 cents

The best and purest Laguayra, Java and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

6 26 6trp No. 932 ARCH Street.

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IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

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Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 6 25 mwf1m

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Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,

AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6trp S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,

IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

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